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the most carefully selected patterns,
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ASTER PARIS,—
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FIRE CLAY,—
PLASTER'S HAIR,—
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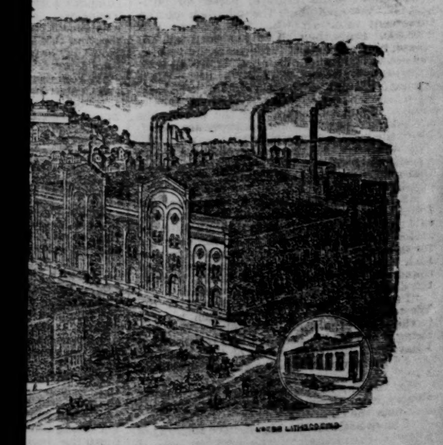
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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WHITE TERROR

Covering Everything in the Northern States.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF SUFFERING.

Drifts Reaching the Second Stories of Houses —Trains Fastened Between Stations A Funeral Procession Stalls.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The sun is shining brightly this morning and the weather is moderating. Travel on the elevated roads has fully resumed, but the surface roads are still. The telegraph wires south and east are still entirely cut off and there is little if any communication east. Meagre reports received show that people living in New Jersey towns who started for New York Monday had dreadful experiences.

Many trains were snowed in a few miles from the city and passengers were compelled to sleep on them or wade through the snow to look for shelter in villages. A number of persons, it is asserted,

PERISHED FROM COLD AND EXHAUSTION.

At Elizabethport a dozen employes of Singer's machine works started for their homes. Several were badly frozen. One man, named Ellis, was picked up out of the snow stiff and breathless. He was carried into the railway station where he soon died. By strenuous efforts the Pennsylvania road got a single track clear to Newark. Trains were kept running all night between there and Jersey City to keep the track open. None of the other roads have been able to move trains. Above New York on roads of the New York Central system the situation is unimproved.

The Chicago limited express train on the Pennsylvania road, which was stalled for a day near Harrison, on the New Jersey meadows, reached Newark last night. Relief cars of supplies had been sent out in the morning with three locomotives pulling and three more pushing. About Elizabeth a stock train is blocked on a siding and many sheep and cattle frozen to death. In the Pennsylvania freight yard a car load of sheep perished.

The milk famine is becoming alarming. It is almost impossible to get anything but condensed milk. One hotel yesterday paid 50 cents per quart for the last fifty gallons a dealer had.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER TON FOR COAL.

The meat supply is getting short and prices are advancing, $15 per ton being paid for coal. There is plenty of it in the yards in New York and Brooklyn, but the difficulty is to deliver it. Two thousand business men from Mott Haven were snowed in near Pelhamille, a suburb of New York, since Monday morning.

Snow was again falling heavily at Philadelphia this afternoon, but the temperature is decidedly warmer and the snow melted as fast as it fell. The situation so far as the railroads are concerned is much more hopeful. Pennsylvania railroad officials report their main line to the west open, but that the New York division is yet closed with no prospect of getting trains either to or from that city today. The Chicago limited express which at other times is started from New York was made up here and left for the west shortly after noon. The fast express for the west left about half an hour later and in addition to those far farther points also carried passengers for larger way stations. Travel has also been opened with the south, and trains arrive from and departed for Baltimore and Washington during the forenoon. The situation on other lines, centering here, is also improved, and with the continuance of moderate weather, the officials believe that travel can be resumed to all points by tonight or tomorrow. Telegraph communication with New York, Baltimore and Washington is still interrupted, and the only way to reach those points is by way of Cincinnati and Pittsburg, over very precarious wires.

The storm continued at Albany with unabated fury until early this morning. No session of the legislature was held yesterday. Very little business is being done, and the only occupation of inhabitant seems to be shoveling snow.

There is over four feet of snow on level at Troy and drifts are so high in some places as to reach above second story windows.

VOTERS REVIVED WITH STIMULANTS.

Yesterday was the day set for holding spring elections in many towns in New Jersey. The roads being impassable but very few managed to get to the polls. It is said in some instances the polls were not opened at all. The places which opened presented a remarkable scene, politicians who braved the storm wrapped themselves in furs and rode to the polls. Those who came from any considerable distance were nearly overcome by the cold and several voters had to be revived with stimulants. The vote was the lightest ever polled in New Jersey.

At Paterson the drifts in the street are fifteen and twenty feet high. The inmates of many dwellings were completely shut in. Business and traffic are completely at a stand still. No news from the outside world had been received since Monday morning until last night. New York papers then got through after a journey of thirty-six hours from Jersey City.

CLEARING OFF THE SNOW.

Snow began to fall at Newburg again at 4 p. m. yesterday, and continued until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. It is nearly four feet deep on a level in the country. In the city and vicinity the mills are either shut down or running in a desultory manner. Most of the streets are impassable for vehicles, but the city authorities have gangs of men at work clearing them. No mails or trains have yet arrived.

The Utica express on the West Shore was snowed in at West Point tunnel on Tuesday, and is still there. Long trains of engines are at work on the Erie branches trying to clear the road.

On the Hudson River road the Cincinnati express, which was lying at Poughkeepsie street Monday morning, left at 1:30 this afternoon for New York to clear the track ahead all the way to the city. The Albany local which reached Poughkeepsie Monday afternoon, followed the Cincinnati express at 1:40 for New York, running on schedule time. Eight locomotives are pushing snow plows north on the up track. It is thought they will reach Poughkeesie by 6 o'clock. It will encounter numerous drifts between New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie fifteen feet high.

ENGINES STUCK IN THE SNOW.

This afternoon five engines shoving snow plows were stuck between Castleton and Albany, on the down track. It is hardly possible for a train to get through to Albany tonight.

Farmers are at a loss what to do with their milk. Some loads that managed to get to town last night, to be shipped on the railroads, were peddled for two cents per quart about the streets. All agree that this storm beats the record.

Several hundred passengers reached Long Island city this morning, who were forty-eight hours en route from Rockaway. Long Island city streets are still blocked.

TWENTY FUNERAL PROCESSIONS STALLED.

Twenty funerals en route to Calvary cemetery are stuck in snow drifts on Borden avenue. The corpses had to be taken into houses near by over night. Some of the mourners, drivers and horses had to be dug out nearly frozen to death.

The New Jersey Central got a train through from Bergen Point to Jersey City this morning. They had several hundred coal handlers from Port Jefferson docks at work clearing the tracks at 50 to 75 cents an hour. The Standard Oil works and sugar houses at Bergen Point have been idle since Monday.

THE LOSS BY THE STORM.

An afternoon paper estimates the business loss, contingent loss and actual pecuniary outlay which the storm will occasion in New York city at not less than seven millions and the loss to the states involved at twenty millions.

Immigrants who have been detained on shipboards in the rivers and harbors since Sunday last were landed at Castle Garden today. They numbered over 2,000.

The steamer Lohn, for Bremen, did not sail today owing to heavy ice floes in the harbor, and the inability of several passengers registered to sail on the vessel to reach here.

TUNNELING THE SNOW.

Communication by rail between Philadelphia and New York will undoubtedly be opened tomorrow on both roads. There remains but a small gap to be cleared on the Boundbrook route, and on the Pennsylvania company's system snow diggers working from both ends towards the middle have approached within fourteen miles of each other. Railroad telegraph wires have been in part restored and the weather has greatly moderated. Telegraph companies have also made considerable progress in restoring communication in various directions. Branches of all large railroads are being neglected, and some of them will not be open for travel within the present week under the most favorable circumstances. It is estimated that at least one thousand poles are down between New York and Washington, and the forces of the Western Union company are being concentrated between these two points for the purpose of constructing a temporary line. It is thought that communication will be established by tomorrow night.

THE STRUGGLE FOR NEWS.

Efforts of the newspapers to obtain news during the temporary interruption have been remarkable and unequaled. Every possible avenue has been used for intelligence, and as an illustration of the means employed, it may be stated that a dispatch from Boston, which was received by way of the Great Britain and Atlantic cables at New York, and thence telegraphed to Philadelphia, was published this morning. From points in this immediate vicinity special messengers have brought in an occasional piece of news, and in this and other ways, equally as private in their nature, the public have been kept fairly well informed of current events.

SCRAPING THE PAVEMENTS.

Steady progress towards ultimate release from the effects of the great storm have been made today. Large gangs of laborers have been at work all day on the main arteries of traffic, and the streets in which are car tracks, and with picks and shovels removed a vast quantity of ice and snow from the pavements. Two or three lines of surface cars began to run this afternoon, and others will follow more rapidly. It must be some days before all the side streets, especially in the poorer quarters, can be opened and greatly needed supplies of provisions taken in. Fortunately the temperature has risen, and suffering from lack of coal will be much lessened.

Of twenty-nine station pilot boats that made up the harbor fleet of New York, two are safe in port, having outridden the storm. Nine were wrecked Monday and eighteen, which were out on the open sea, remain utterly unheard of. The experience of men on boats was something terrible. It seems almost miraculous that there should have been no loss of life. There was positively no rest for the crews from the time the gale began. All the wrecked crews landed in yawls near Sandy Hook and were given food and shelter in the house of Mrs. W. W. Stewart.

Hundreds of commuters who left Paterson for New York Monday morning were snowbound in cars for two days a few miles away, and could not get there, and could not communicate with their families. Hundreds had narrow escapes from perishing in the streets Monday night. The police rescued scores of men, women and children, who had to sleep in stationhouses. Many buildings were damaged by the wind. Market Street Methodist church spire is bent and twisted. Mills were unroofed and trees were blown down. Several persons are reported as missing, and perhaps are lost in the snow. There are fears of a loss of life in the country districts. Coal and milk are scarce, and the poor people are suffering for the necessaries of life.

RETURNS OF SUFFERING.

On the Wilmington and Northern railroad there is a train in a snow drift twenty-five feet deep near Dupont which has been there with six passengers on board since 11 o'clock Monday night. Their suffering from hunger and cold can be better imagined than described. Two more trains on the same road are snowed in a bank near Joanna.

The engine of the first has its tender off the track, and the other has one of its driving wheels broken. A train of the Reading and Columbia railroad is fast in a drift near Ephrata, with the snow as high as the smokestack. The fires are out, and the passengers and crew have taken shelter in the neighboring farmhouses. Some terrible stories of suffering are told by men who were engaged yesterday in opening the railroads. The wind blew with the velocity of sixty and sixty-five miles an hour, with the temperature ranging from 6 degrees below zero to 10 degrees above.

MERCURY BELOW ZERO.

At Molnsville, five miles southwest of Reading, the mercury was twelve degrees below zero at 11 a. m. yesterday, and by 5:15 p. m. there had only been a change of two degrees. It took a special messenger from that place three hours to reach this city on horseback, and a mail carrier who passed through the place was ten hours in coming ten miles with a single sleigh and one passenger, having been compelled to open fences and drive through the fields, and many persons engaged in opening roads yesterday were overcome by the cold.

The dead bodies of three men, one of an elderly person, are reported to have been found between Reading and Pottstown, and cattle have perished from the cold in all parts of the country, and teams had to be abandoned on the roads. Farmers are still unable to reach Reading. Milk and country produce command a premium. Barns were unroofed, fences blown down, and forest trees leveled by the storm. It will take weeks to repair the damages. Passengers on a train on the East Pennsylvania railroad, after having been snow bound for twenty-four hours, were rescued half starved and nearly frozen to death. Among them were three ladies.

HEROIC ACTION.

The gentlemen after effecting their escape from the train procured two sleighs and returning placed the ladies in them. They then dragged the sleighs through the snowdrifts to Mertztown, a distance of about a mile, reaching that place last night thoroughly exhausted. The ladies suffered dreadfully from the exposure to the storm.

Another passenger train on the main line of the Reading road was snow bound twelve hours at Meronsdan. Some of the shop hands, sent out to release the trains, returned today after having shoveled snow fifteen hours without food. A number had their feet and arms badly frozen.

The East Pennsylvania branch is entirely blocked, as is the Schuylkill and Lehigh branch. The bridge at Albany station on the latter branch was entirely demolished by the storm. Several wrecks are reported on the Reading and Columbia branch. Trains are snowbound in all directions, and telegraph wires are all down. Snowdrifts are from ten to fifteen feet deep throughout Lebanon, Danphin, Lehigh, Bucks, Chester and Berks counties.

SUNSHINE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The storm in this vicinity seems to be over. The sun shone brightly all day. The temperature is rising, the wind dying out, and the snow is melting rapidly. The telegraph service south is all that could be desired and the situation is improving, as far as the western service is concerned, but Philadelphia and New York are still cut off, and when communication will be restored is a matter of great uncertainty. It is believed, however, that a week will elapse before the lines to New York can be fully restored. Mails from Philadelphia are coming in slowly. The papers of Tuesday morning were received here today, but no New York journals have reached this city since Sunday last.

The improvement in the weather which began this morning has continued throughout the day, and tonight the streets of Washington have resumed their usual appearance. The warm sunshine and wind have removed most of the snow and accumulated ice. Within the city limits is now almost as unimpeded as before the storm. The favorable change in the weather has enabled railroad hands and telegraph repairers to work to better advantage and with greater rapidity, and the situation tonight is much improved. Railroads and telegraph lines west and south of this city are in fair condition, and there is comparatively little delay in communicating with western and southern points. So far, however, as New York is concerned the situation remains unchanged. No trains had arrived from New York up to 10 o'clock tonight, and none were expected.

The last mail from this city left here Sunday night. A few northern mails have been forwarded from here since then, but none of them seem to have got beyond Philadelphia. Much delay in dispatching mails from here has been caused by a want of postal cars, most of those on the Pennsylvania line being storm bound at various points.

Information was received at the postoffice here today to the effect that a long line of postal cars were sidetracked at Philadelphia and it was expected that some or all of them would reach here tonight. Several trains have arrived today from Philadelphia, and local traffic between Washington and Baltimore on both the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio roads is being carried on with little interruption. One train was dispatched from here to Philadelphia today with mail for New York.

The water in the Potomac, which fell to an extraordinarily low stage under the influence of the strong winds from the north, is three feet higher today, and vessels which yesterday were aground, have floated.

Reports are coming in slowly from the surrounding country, and show that the storm raged everywhere in this vicinity with great fury. Country roads have been rendered almost impassable by snow, uprooted trees and other obstructions.

GRATEFUL DAKOTA.

She Stands Ready to Reciprocate New York's Kindness.

BISMARCK, Dakota, March 14.—The following dispatch has been sent from here:

Mayor Hewitt, New York: Bismarck stands ready to give substantial aid to the blizzard sufferers of New York. Let us know your needs.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Mayor Hewitt received telegrams from sympathetic people in Bismarck and Huron, Dak., St. Paul, Minn., and other places in the west where blizzards are not uncommon, offering relief for the storm sufferers in New York and vicinity.

A SMART WITNESS.

He Makes a Charge and Then Swallows His Words.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The house committee of agriculture this morning resumed its hearing on lard question. Mr. Sinclair, of Chicago, secretary of Butchers' National Protection association, said that he voiced cry of thousands of people in demanding pure foods and especially pure lard, and in asking protection against compounded articles.

He declared that cotton seed and its products, because of their medicinal qualities, could not be given to pregnant female of human or animal species without producing abortion. He made fierce attack upon Armour & Co. and contended that few millionaires should not be allowed to control food products of the country.

In reply to questions by Mr. Glass, witness said that he was not a chemist, that he had never analyzed cotton seed oil, and that he only knew from general statements that the products of cotton seed would produce abortion. Mr. Glass said that he had been a farmer and he knew more than one-half of the feed given to cattle in the south was cotton seed, and he had never known of a single abortion having been produced by reason of its use, nor had he ever known of a farmer who refused to feed cotton seed to his cattle. Witness was utterly mistaken.

Witness—Then I'm misinformed.

Mr. Wilson read to the committee extracts from the testimony taken by the inter-state commerce commission to the effect that cotton seed oil was transported in kerosene tanks. Fox said that he would at the proper time bring testimony to show that oil used in refined lard was so transported.

THE FUNERAL PROGRAMME.

How the Remains of the Late Emperor Will be Buried.

BERLIN, March 14.—The official programme for the funeral is published this evening. At 11 a. m. Friday the bells of churches will began tolling the first peal. The officers will start and all functionaries charged with special duties will take their prescribed positions around the coffin. In accordance with Emperor William's last wishes the services at the cathedral will be conducted by Dr. Koegle, who will be assisted by the cathedral clergy. While prayers are being pronounced over the remains, infantry outside the cathedral will fire three volleys. The coffin will then be released from the dias by twelve senior colonels who will bear it to the funeral carriage and place it thereon. The procession through the cathedral will be led by Count Chamberlain, Count Von Stolberg-Wernigerod. Starting amid the tolling bells, the procession will cross the castle bridge, pass through Under den Linten to Bradenburg gate. At Siegesalle, members of the imperial family will entar carriages and proceed to Charlottenburg mausoleum. There regalia will be withdrawn from the procession, and sent back to the treasury. The canopy over the coffin will be lifted off. Eight lieutenants will assume charge of the horses, and four captains will take the places of the Knights of Black Eagle as pall bearers.

VIEWING THE DEAD.

The Cathedral to be Open Until Eight O'clock at Night.

BERLIN, March 14.—Now that the cathedral is to be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., it is estimated that 350,000 persons may file through daily, to view the emperor's remains.

VIENNA, March 14.—Following is a fuller report of the reply of Count Kalnoky to Prince Bismarck's letter, referring to the sympathy of Austrians for Germany:

It is highly important for both emperors, in truth supreme consolation for the future, that the union of empires, resulting from the close friendship and wisdom of rulers solicitious for the welfare of their people, has, in a few years, taken such deep root among the common people, that today the sorrow of the Germans finds so sincere an echo through our monarchy. Firm and united will the two peoples stand by one another, sharing the conviction that ties of friendship, interwoven by such wise hands for the sake of peace, will resist every test now and in the future. Austria, I am fully confident, recognizes in Frederick an august and worthy successor to the great departed monarch, and equally a friend of Austria's monarch and people.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The Official Messenger says:

The czarviten's journey to Berlin to represent his father at the funeral of Emperor William shows the close ties of friendship and confidence that have long united the two imperial houses to which Emperor William remained faithful to the last, and which will remain equally strong under Emperor Frederick. These ties, as they have been in the past, will be the pledge of the continuation of friendly relations between Russia and Germany so necessary for their mutual welfare and for the prevention of international complication.

The Accident at Dobb's Ferry.

NEW YORK, March 14.—One of the passengers on the Chicago express, into which the Atlantic express ran at Dobb's Ferry Monday, was E. G. Mable, a dry goods merchant, on his way from Chicago. He reached New York yesterday. His left side and head are cut, right leg bruised, and he is otherwise injured. He was in the sleeping car, Aberdeen, which the Atlantic engine crashed into and created great havoc. Mrs. Bell, of California, on her way to Europe, was wedged between the seats and side of the car. She was extricated with great difficulty. Both of Mrs. Bell's legs are broken, each in three places. Five other passengers were injured, but not seriously.

A Jollification and Banquet.

OXFORD, Ala., March 14.—[Special]—Dr. T. C. Hill was re-elected mayor of this place Monday by a vote of 111 to 63 for Dr. John B. McCain. The contest was exciting on account of local differences. There was a jollification meeting at the residence of Mayor Hill on that night over the result, and last night a grand banquet was tendered the citizens at the new residence of John T. Moye, on Chocolocco street, one of the councilmen-elect. For the spread, those present were mostly indebted to Mrs. Moye.

TAKE OFF THE TAX.

Senator Brown Makes a Great Speech

ON THE REPEAL OF THE REVENUE LAW

His Views on the Protective Tariff—Wool on the Free List Will Defeat the Mills Bill—Other Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 14,—[Special.]—Senator Brown spoke for an hour and a quarter in the senate today on the tariff and internal revenues. As it was not generally known that he was to speak, only a small crowd occupied the galleries. The senator is still suffering with his foot, and for that reason read from his chair.

Mr. Brown was not, he said, a protectionist, per se, but he would raise the money needed for the economical support of the government by a tariff so adjusted as to give American capital and labor all possible incidental protection, and so that the heaviest burdens should be put on articles of luxury, and the lightest on articles of necessity. He was opposed to the practice of direct taxation by the general government and to running two systems of collection of revenue, especially when one of them was marked by oppressions and domiciliary vexations. Speaking for the people of Georgia, he said that while they desired a just revision of the tariff, and the abolition of the revenue system, they did not wish to ruin American manufacturers or to reduce the compensation of American labor. He quoted from the democratic national platform of 1884, and said that he and his state stood on that squarely. Under it tariff reduction must be carried out so as not to injure home industry. By the census of 1880, the whole value of dutiable manufactured articles imported in 1880 was $190,088,633, while the value of manufactured products in the United States that year was $5,369,579,191, or twenty-seven times as much as the dutiable imports. The farmer paid tariff duties, therefore, on only one-twenty-seventh part of the manufactured goods, he used, while he got as much tariff protection on what he raised as he paid on the goods bought. If those now employed in manufactures were thrown back upon farming, the fact would disarrange the whole system, increasing farm products unremunerately and adding to the cost of manufactures. Capital and labor employed in manufactures of wool, silk, iron and steel, cotton, chemicals, jute and hemp, china glass, leather, paper, and tobacco (which articles produced over ninety-eight million of revenue) would be ruined by taking protection away from these industries, while to abolish internal revenue was only to affect 969 registered distilleries with their few employes.

The democratic platform settled the line of duty in such glaring antithesis of interest as that the clash of insolvency entailed by crushing these manufactures would create great ruin and suffering. How then should the reduction come? The issue was one between three and four millions of laboring people and 969 "whisky barons." The effect of the tariff in stimulating manufactures was shown he said in the case of Bessemer steel. Fourteen years ago the price of steel rails was $38 a ton. A tariff of $28 per ton had caused a large American production, and had reduced the price to $32 a ton. The tariff was now $17 a ton, and rails had been offered at $31 a ton. The English manufacturer had to get $39 a ton to save himself in this market, or else lose $8 a ton at the present prices. Before the war rice had sold for $2 per 100 pounds. During the war, southern rice being cut off, rice had gone up to $14 per 100 pounds. He combatted the idea that the tariff hurt the farmers. During the low tariff, from 1856 to 1860, refined sugar, he said, was worth 16 cents a pound. It was now, under a high tariff, worth from 5 to 6¼. Calico had been 12 cents per yard, and was now 6. The prices of necessaries had fallen, and those of labor had gone up. The farmer had a tariff on live stock, breadstuffs, flax, fruits, hay, hops, grain, provisions, dairy products, rice, sugar, tobacco, vegetables, wool and others. Of these articles there had been last year $150,000,000 worth imported. If the tariff on these goods raised the prices on home-raised products of the same kind by the amount of duty, as was claimed in the case of manufactured articles, then the farmers got tremendous benefit in protection. Corn imported last year was 30,000 bushels, and the duty ten cents a bushel. The total corn production in this country was 1,936,136,000 bushels. Ten cents per bushel tariff profit on corn alone would make $193,617,600 protection profit to the farmers—a greater bonanza than the whisky ring enjoyed. Under this fallacious rule, as applied by free-traders to manufacturers, farmers, on the above productions, would get a net increase of price of $1,200,000,000, which was an absurdity. Home competition fixed the price, and small importations did not increase it. He argued that manufacturing establishments furnished consumers to farmers and afforded a market for their products. While the farmer paid little tariff duties, for he bought few luxuries, he was largely benefitted by the tariff that built manufactures, and afforded him customers. What the southern farmer suffered from was not the tariff, but the practice of an all cotton crop and the purchase of supplies from the west, with inability to borrow money from the bankt on real estate security.

He concluded by discussing, with considerable elaboration, the lesson afforded by the growth in the north—with few natural advantages than the south—of a wide, successful system of manufactures fostered by the plan tariff protection, and he urged the south to weigh well the problem and to consider carefully before checking the present prosperous advance of southern manufactures by an injudicious interference with the tariff system. The south had cotton and had coal and iron. Let the south, he said, adopt the policy that had enriched the north. Let the iniquitous internal revenue system be repealed and the tariff revised so as to impose higher rates on luxuries and low rates on necessities, as demanded by the democratic platform of 1884, upon which the only democratic president had been elected in twenty-five years.

SALARIES OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Speaker Carlisle laid before the house this morning a message from the secretary of the treasury showing the present force and salaries in the custom service and the estimated force and salaries required for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889. The following are the Georgia points mentioned, and the officers and salaries recommended: Atlanta, one surveyor, fees and $1,000 salary. Port of Brunswick, one collector, fees and $500 salary; two deputy collectors and inspectors, $2.50 per day each; one inspector, $912.50; one boatman, $300—aggregate salaries for the five employes, $3,537 and collector's fees. Port of St. Marys, one collector, fees and $500; one deputy collector, $700. Port of Savannah, one collector, fees and $2,000; one deputy collector and clerk, $1,500; one deputy collector, $300, and two deputy collectors and inspectors, $1,460 each; three inspectors, $1,095 each; two clerks, $1,500 each; one messenger, $720; one night inspector, $730; three boatmen, $600 each; one boatman, $360; one storekeeper, $1,100; aggregate amount for eighteen employes, $17,715, and collectors' fees. Other southern ports are as follows: Charleston, aggregate amount for thirteen employes, $14,030 and fees. Mobile, $13,077.50 and fees. New Orleans, $217,836.25 and fees. Jacksonville, $9,095 and fees. Key West, $26,250 and fees. Fernandina, $1,200 and fees. Pensacola, $15,910 and fees. St. Augustine, $980 and fees.

SENATOR BROWN ON RANDALL'S BILL.

Senator Brown today said he thought Randall's tariff bill far superior to the one prepared by the ways and means committee. Mr. Randall's bill is undoubtedly growing in favor every day, and while he and his supporters do not expect it to be passed without amendments there is no doubt but that it will cause the free trade democrats to compromise and pass a bill that will at least be satisfactory to the democratic party for the present.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, has informed his friends that it is his purpose to retire from the senate at the end of his present term. His decision is a great surprise to every one here, as it is generally known he can retain his seat in the senate during the balance of his life if he so desires.

He was elected in 1878, and six years later was reelected unanimously by the democrats of his state.

THE MILLS BILL.

The ways and means committee began the formal consideration of the Mills tariff bill today, the entire document having been read to a committee by the clerk. The bill will be taken up and considered by paragraphs tomorrow.

That clause of the Mills bill placing wool on the free list will, in all probability, be knocked higher than a kite. The democrats who are opposed to wool being placed upon the free list have entered into a combination with the Randall faction and as counted tonight there is a safe majority upon that proposition of fifteen. All of the Ohio democrats, except Mr. Campbell, all from California, and all from Pennsylvania, except Mr. Scott, and two of the West Virginia delegation, and those from Connecticut and New Jersey, comprise about the list who will vote to defeat the free wool scheme. This movement was not known by the Mills faction until today, and when discovered it sent terror and anguish to the heart of the alleged leader from Texas. There is a hope, perhaps, of securing two and possibly three of the Texas delegation who will be found on the side of keeping the duty on wool.

Mr. Blount occupied the floor of the house for some time today during the consideration of the District of Columbia militia bill. He objected to the pay provided for six days encampment, and said the people ought not to be called on to pay the expenses of the band-box soldiers made up of a lot of dudes in the district. He favored "real soldiers." It was claimed by General Wheeler and others that it was usual to pay for the encampment of the state militia as necessary to proper organization.

Mr. Blount repeatedly referred contemptably to the district militia, speaking of them as the "band-box brigade." By consuming nearly all the time alloted for discussson Mr. Blount defeated it so far as to postpone further consideration until tomorrow.

Mr. Carlton appeared before the committee on rivers and harbors today, asking an appropriation of $8,000 for the improvement of the Oconee river between the Georgia railroad bridge and Scull Shoals.

SPEAKER CARLISLE RETURNS.

Speaker Carlisle returned from Kansas yesterday and occupied the chair today. He was loudly applauded by both democrats and republicans upon entering the house this morning.

Comptroller Durham has decided that the governors of states can get the $15,000 due each state for agricultural college purposes without additional legislation.

Senator Colquitt called upon the president today. E. W. B.

REPEAL OF THE REVENUE LAW.

Senator Brown Calls Up His Resolution and Speaks in Advocacy of It.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the senate, Mr. Riddleberger, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal company.

Mr. Brown called up a resolution, offered by him on the 4th of January, declaring it the imperative duty of congress to repeal the internal revenue laws, at the earliest day practicable; and proceeded to address the senate in advocacy of it—occupying his seat while he read his speech from manuscript.

The senate took up the undervaluation bill, and it was read at length. It consists of twenty-seven printed pages. An additional section was inserted, authorizing the general appraisers to call before them and examine, on oath, any owner, importer, agent, consignee, or other persons, touching importers, and to require the production of letters, papers, etc.

After much discussion, the phraseology of the second section was amended so as to require an invoice to be made at the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States. This is intended to cover shipments from ports in any country of goods which may have originated in other country or countries.

The presiding officer announced the select committee on civil service as follows: Messrs. Hale, Manderson, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel and Blodgett.

Mr. Cullom moved that the senate bill, reported from the postoffice committee to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph, be referred to the committee on interstate commerce. Agreed to after a few words from Mr. Reagan in vindication of the postoffice committee. After executive session the senate adjourned.

WAS ON NEITHER SIDE.

A Peculiar Cotton Claim Bill Before th House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Speaker Carlisle resumed his post of duty this morning and was greeted with a round of applause.

Mr. Farrell submitted the report of the committee on elections in the Illinois election case of Worthington against Post, and it was placed upon the calendar. It confirms the right of Post to his seat.

The bill reducing the fee for passports to one dollar was passed.

Several private bills were passed, and one measure referring to the court of claims, the claim of Hannah J. Jones, executrix of Emanuel Jones, gave rise to considerable discussion. The facts in the case are that during the war, Emanuel Jones, a British subject, residing in Mobile, purchased with confederate money a number of bales of cotton. In April, 1865, the federal army took possession of Mobile, and a guard having been placed around the warehouse in which the cotton was stored, Jones was denied admission thereto. In August following, the warehouse was burned down and the cotton destroyed. The claim is for the value of the cotton so destroyed.

Messrs. Hooker, of Mississippi, and Herbert, of Alabama, advocated the measure as one of common justice. By an act of the United States government Jones was deprived of his power to ship his cotton, or to insure it, and his executrix should have an opportunity to appear before the court of claims and present the facts upon which he had based his claim for relief.

Mr. Hopkins opposed the bill and stated that he would rather pay the claim of a brave confederate soldier than that of a Shylock who took advantages of the misfortunes of the people among whom he lived.

Mr. Bland thought the claimant had no right to come before congress for relief. The proper way was for the claimant to appeal to the British government, which would bring the matter to the attention of the state department, if there is any equity in it.

Mr. Hooker stated that Jones had not gone south to take advantage of the misfortunes of the people, but lived there before the breaking out of the war.

Mr. Herbert said that the United States had provided for the payment of claims of a similar nature, when demanded by the British government, and the question now presented was whether the United States would do justice to the claimant unless the British government was behind him to enforce his decree.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, inquired whether Jones aided either side during the rebellion.

Mr, Hooper replied that he did not.

Mr. Allen—Then that settles the bill for me, [Laughter.]

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the bill upon the table.

Pending action on the motion, the house adjourned.

WORSE THAN HIS SON.

The Horrible Deed of a Missouri Physician.

HE BLINDS A WOMAN WITH VITRIOL

Because His Son Had Become Infatuated With and Spent Money on Her—Great Excitement Aroused.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 14.—Dr. George W. Cox, a prominent physician of Springfield, and United States pension examiner, has a young son who became infatuated with a woman of bad repute, named Ettie Ellis, of St. Louis. Dr. Cox tried in vain to break up the alliance, and after his son had become notorious and had squandered several thousand dollars upon the woman, the doctor enticed the latter to Springfield by means of telegrams, signed with his son's name. The woman arrived here early this morning and entered a carriage at the depot. Dr. Cox was in the carriage and as soon as the woman entered it, he broke over her head a bottle of vitriol. The woman's screams brought the police, who released her from the frenzied physician, arrested him and cared for the woman. The latter is horribly disfigured. Both eyes are destroyed, but she will not lose her life. The doctor was arrested on the charge of mayhem and released on $5,000 bond. There was some talk of lynching the doctor, but the excitement has subsided.

A STRANGE STORY.

Told by a New Female Inmate of the Tennessee Penitentiary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—[Special.]—The arrival at the state prison of a white female convict is an incident of such rare occurrence as to readily excite interest. Of the large army of convicts now serving terms in the penitentiary only four are white females. The last of these became an inmate of the prison only two or three days ago. Her name is Mary Simpson. She is a very pretty, modest-mannered seventeen-year-old girl, from Rhea county, and is under a two years' sentence for infanticide. Remarkable as the statement may appear, this girl, though she is now an inmate of the prison, only six weeks ago on Sunday gave birth to the child she is accused of killing. The girl was immediately conducted to the hospital of the prison, where she now lies. Warden Fearcy at once became interested in this prisoner, who is evidently a simple country girl, and whether her story be altogether the truth or not, she is an object of consideration, and seems out of place in prison. The girl claims that she is innocent of the crime for which she is imprisoned, and says that the plea of guilty entered in her case was due to the fact that she was told there was no telling what might be sworn against her, and that she might, by not having a trial, escape a twenty year or a life sentence. She says she was ruined while living near Lawrenceville, Ga., and that some months since she left Georgia for her home in Rhea county. After arriving, however, she hid her trouble from her mother, and six weeks ago gave birth to a child, which she says was born dead. Her mother, it seems, was away, and her stepfather sick. People who came in accused her of killing the child, and as soon as she was able to walk—about two weeks after the child was born—she was taken to the jail at Washington, and in three or four weeks more was on her way to the penitentiary at Nashville. While she is at present obtaining much needed quiet and rest in the neat and clean hospital of the prison, she is very fragile, and a movement to secure a pardon is already undertaken.

ELOPEMENT AND REMORSE.

A Young Girl's Bitter Experience in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 14.—[Special.]—At Durham, Mrs. James Tingen attempted suicide. Her maiden name was Hattie Jordan, and some weeks ago she eloped with James Tingen, a young man at South Boston. Tingen deserted her. She returned to the house of her father at Durham, and refused to speak a word about the affair, save that she was married. Last Thursday it became plain that her mind was affected, and she was watched. She took laudanum a night or so ago, eluding her watcher. She was delirious after the effects of the laudanum had passed away, and made most terrible threats against Tingen. They left the Salvation Army together one night, her parents opposing the match. She wanted to turn back, but Tingen, with revolver at her head, told her if she tried to escape, he would kill her. At Roxboro they married. On their arrival at South Boston, Tingen locked her in a room at the hotel, and threatened to kill her when she declared she would assert her rights. She lived in hourly dread for days. Finally Tingen left and never returned. The woman is only 19 and is pretty. Tingen is only 20

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JUST AS EXPECTED.

Judge Gresham's Decision in the Wabash Case.

There Being no Discrimination the Court Dismisses the Petition—The Engineers on the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 14.—After a formal statement of the case, Judge Gresham delivered the following opinion in the Wabash case this morning.

"Although the property of the Wabash company is in the custody of the court, it is operated by the receivers as a common carrier. His rights and duties are those of a carrier. He is bound to afford to all railway companies, whose lines connect with his equal facilities, for an interchange of traffic. It is his duty to receive from and deliver to other connecting roads, both loaded and empty cars. He cannot discriminate against one road by maintaining a policy of non-intercourse. More need not be said on this question, as the receiver has wisely rescinded his instructions which discriminated against the petitioners, and he has no purpose or desire to deny to petitioner any of its legal rights. Although petitioner has accomplished its chief purpose in invoking the aid of the court, it is argued by its counsel that persons belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and also P. M. Arthur, who is chief officer of that organization, has interferred with the receiver and his subordinates in the management of the Wabash property, and that they should be punished for their illegal and contumacious conduct. The receiver and his counsel make no such complaint. On the contrary, the receiver declares that there has been no interference with him.

While the affidavits submitted in support of the petition show that Arthur sent a telegraphic message to the engineers of the Union Pacific railway at Omaha, directing them to haul no cars of petitioner, it does not fairly appear from the evidence that engineers in the service of the receiver received such orders by telegraph or otherwise.

For the present it is sufficient to say that the court will protect the property of the Wabash in its custody. Employes of the receiver cannot be obliged to remain in his service against their wish, but neither they or others will be permitted to interfere with or disturb the receiver or his subordinates in the possession and operation of property in his custody. Lawless interference with the receiver and his employes in the discharge of their duties will not be tolerated. It is proper to state, however, in justice to the Wabash engineers that they do not desire to maintain an attitude of defiance to law, and that they are now willing to aid the receiver in the lawful administration of his trust. The receiver's answer renders it unnecessary for the court to do more than direct that the petition remain on file for future action should there be occasion for it.

On March 5th, when the general grievance committees of railroads centering at Chicago met at the Grand Pacific hotel a resolution was adopted asking that the associated press send a reporter over the Burlington system, and also ask that the reporter should not color his reports in favor of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, or the railroad company.

In accordance with this, a reporter left Chicago next day. He was accompanied by a brotherhood engineer, who gave him access to the meetings of men at each place visited. These places were Aurora, Mendota, Galesburg, Burlington, Chariton, Creston, Kansas City. He met S. M. Stevens, who represented Chief Arthur, and Grand Master Sargent, and also J. J. Hanahan, vice-grandmaster of the Brotherhood of Firemen. Throughout the whole trip, the object was to ascertain the true state of affairs on the Burlington system. Not only were meetings of the brotherhood visited, but at each point, railroad officials were seen. Naturally, both sides had their own story to tell, and it took hard work to get real facts. But, as nearly as one can judge from the evidence of both sides, the Burlington system is doing from forty to fifty per cent of the business which it did before the strike. At every point mentioned, passenger trains were from one to six hours late. In regard to the freight business, each division superintendent seen, frankly stated that the road was doing much less business than before the strike. They said there were no cattle carried over the road except where the company had bought cattle in pens. Freight trains, where they were formerly made up of about thirty cars are now composed of from nine to twenty. In some instances engines drawing a way car are sent out and counted as a train.

As to officials of road at the different points it can be said that they are doing their utmost to keep traffic moving. While they do not express themselves as in sympathy with the engineers, they do say that they wish the old hands were back at the throttles.

Brotherhood men at every point visited are firm; so are the officials. At the farther western points the men who are out seem to be more determined and more radical than the men here. This is especially true at Kansas City. Meetings are held there daily, and the chairmen of the grievance committees of other roads speak at the meetings, and without exception express themselves ready to abandon their engines if necessary.

As regards the brotherhood, the situation as expressed by Chief Arthur today is this: If they lose the fight they have inaugurated against the Burlington system it means death to their organization. The brotherhood command $160,000 to $500,000, and the chief claims that by assessments as much more can be raised. Therefore the men are in a fighting position, and yet if a break comes in the ranks the order will retrograde and become such an one as that now organized by the conductors—an insurance company. As a rule, the conductors are keeping out of the fight. Those of the Chicago and Northwestern are the only ones who are openly in sympathy with the engineers. The Brotherhood of Brakemen have a grievance against the engineers, resulting from differences which occured in 1876 and 1877. Yet, as far as could be learned, there is not a brotherhood brakeman who is willing to act as pilot to non-union engineers. Grand Master Wilkinson, of the brakemen, is visiting at this time all points on the Burlington system pledging the support of his men.

THE SITUATION EXPLAINED.

What the Engineers Think of Judge Gresham's Decision.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Alexander Sullivan, legal adviser of Chief Arthur, gave to a representative of the Chicago Times tonight a clear, full statement, as far as can be announced in advance, as to the policy to be pursued by the brotherhood throughout the country regarding the Burlington strike. The reporter began at Judge Gresham's decision, and asked Mr. Sullivan what he thought of it.

"We are only concerned," said Mr. Sullivan, "with that portion of it which refers to Mr. Arthur and to the relations of the employes of the Wabash to the receiver and the court. We not only have no fault to find with Judge Gresham's decision, but on the contrary every word of it has the unqualified approval of the engineers. The court declares that he will do his duty to the Wabash property and that there was no unlawful interference with that property. No injury will be done to it by such of its employes as belong to the Brotherhood of Engineers. They will show no disrespect to the court whose officials are managing the road. They have no contempt for him either as a judge or a man. Indeed, he has their highest esteem, and, unlike the judge in the west, who is said to have decided that free men cannot refuse to work, Judge Gresham declares distinctly that men cannot be forced to work if they do not wish to."

"By the way, what do you think of that injunction prohibiting the men from striking?"

"I do not know exactly what the order referred to was, as I cannot believe that the telegram was correctly reported. If it was, what you assume, namely, an order that certain workingmen must not stop work, it is not worth the paper it is written on. Two negatives make an affirmative. In other words, the order is that the men must work. Such orders only deserve obedience when they are addressed by the proper officials to criminals who are under sentence of punishment and whose sentences include the performance of labor for the state. Slavery was abolished in this country after some considerable sacrifices and no judge can restore it. An employer has the right to refuse to buy labor, if the terms demanded for it do not suit himself. The working man has the right to refuse to sell his labor, if the price offered for it, and the circumstances under which the offer is made, do not suit him."

"Then you contend the men have the right to quit their engines when and where they please?"

"Oh! No, I do not. The laws of Illinois provide that:

If any locomotive engineer, in furtherance of any combination or agreement, shall wilfully and maliciously abandon his locomotive upon any railroad at any other point than the regular schedule destination of such locomotive, he shall be fined not less than $20 nor more than $1,000 and be confined in the county jail not less than two days, nor more than ninety days.

"Therefore the engineers cannot quit their engines at any time and place. They must deliver the engines at their regular schedule destination."

"But can they quit them after bringing them to their respective places of destination if the quitting shows on the face that there was an agreement on all the lines to do so?"

"Certainly. Another section of the law from which I have already quoted, (here Mr. Sullivan turned to the Illinois state laws again, read as follow:)

This act shall not be construed to apply to cases of persons voluntarily quitting the employment of any railroad, nor such other corporation, firm or individual, whether by concert of action or otherwise, except as is provided in section 1 of this act.

"But if the quitting shows it is the result of a conspiracy?"

"If an unlawful combination is made wilfully and maliciously to injure the property, business or employment of any person or corporation, those making it are guilty of a crime and can be punished for such crime. It is a matter of business, not of sentiment or hatred. There will be no conspiracy entered into by the engineers of the brotherhood to injure the business or property of the Burlington. The injury which is being inflicted on its property is not the work of the brotherhood. The dispute is concerning wages. The pretense about the 'system' of management being interfered with is a mere subterfuge. The question at issue is one of wages."

"Is it not a fact that the Quincy men were satisfied, and that they were ordered by a secret society to demand greater pay than they were getting? Did not Mr. Arthur come here as a representative of that secret society and compel the Quincy men to strike?"

"It is not true that the Quincy men were satisfied. It is not true that they were ordered by a secret society to strike. The Quincy men were so dissatisfied that of their own motion they resolved by a two-thirds vote not to work at Quincy wages. After they so resolved, Mr. Arthur came here, visited Mr. Stone, manager of the Quincy, and endeavored to bring about a settlement. Mr. Arthur has no power to order the Quincy men to strike. He has not the power to order them to return to work. His duty is to bring about a settlement, if that is possible."

"Do you contend that there is no law which will punish the men for striking?"

"Certainly I do, if the strike is lawfully conducted."

VERY "Q"-RIOUS.

Sudden Sickness of Engineers on the Union Pacific Road.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 14.—All of the switch engines of the Union Pacific doing work in the Council Bluffs yards, were quietly taken to the roundhouse last night and this morning by the engineers in charge. When asked their reasons for quitting work, they replied they were sick and tired of work. It is understood they gave these reasons on account of Judge Dundy's decision, but it was very noticeable how sudden an engineer became sick or tired when he saw a "Q" car coupled up behind his engine. All passenger and dummy trains are running as usual.

At 2 o'clock this morning every switch engine in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad had its fire drawn and stood silently in the round house. No freight left the city all night. Ordinarily from eight to fourteen freight trains depart from here daily. The sudden "sickness" which developed among the engineers yesterday at the sight of the Burlington cars continued to spread when the night crews came on and found a "Q" car on nearly every side track. This morning eighteen engineers were sick and only four of the seventeen yard engines were at work.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE FOR INTERNAL — AND — EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. LINIMENT

IRON ROOFING.

GRANITE.

George Moerlein, Pres't. John Goetz, Jr., Vice-Pres't. J. A. Eberhardt, Sec'y Treas. & Gen. M'g'r.

THE SOUTHERN GRANITE COMPANY,

QUARRIES AT LITHONIA, GA.

General Contractors in Granite

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GRANITE

For any and all purposes, especially in the line of

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jan14—d8m

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:30 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	10:30 pm †	5:00 pm *	3:30 pm	†12:01 pm
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	11:20 pm †	7:03 pm *	4:58 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	11:50 pm †	7:55 pm *	5:35 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	1:15 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:55 pm		6:20 pm				
Arrive Eufaula	4:10 pm		4:37 am				
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:18 pm		7:25 am				
Arrive Albany	2:56 pm		11:05 pm	4:50 am			
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula			7:25 pm	7:40 am			
Leave Eufaula			10:12 pm	10:47 am			
Leave Albany			4:25 am	3:10 pm			
Leave Columbus			10:30 pm	12:15 pm			
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	9:10 am	7:05 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:50 am	8:24 pm †	5:20 am *	7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	11:31 am	9:05 pm †	5:57 am *	7:45 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:10 pm
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm †	8:15 am *	9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

CLYDE BOSTICK, Passenger Agent. D. W. APPLER, General Agent.

ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. JACOB HAAS, Cashier

CAPITAL CITY BANK

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

OPEN EVERY DAY UNTIL 2, AND

Open on Saturdays and Mondays Until 7 p. m

Drafts issued on England, Germany, France and all parts of Europe at lowest market rates.

Dec. 12—tf

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL

SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ASK FOR DIAMOND BRAND, CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, AND TAKE NO OTHER. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., SOLE PROP., MADISON SQUARE, PHILA., PA.

DIAMOND BRAND

THE ORIGINAL. THE ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. ASK DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND. TAKE NO OTHER. OR INCLOSE 4? (STAMPS) FOR PARTICULARS IN LETTER BY RETURN MAIL. SEE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOX.

5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS AND OVER FIVE LADIES WHO HAVE USED CHICHESTER ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS WITH UNVARIABLE SUCCESS.

PILLS

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BOY 12 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in press room. Budden & Son, 10 and 12 West Wall street.

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WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED EVERYWHERE AGENTS FOR OUR adjustable (all silver) door plates. Worth $3, but sell for $2 and pay 100 per cent profit. Agents can carry stock and put them up in 2 minutes. Biggest bonanza out. For free sample, circular of plates, burglar alarm, door bells, house nos. and other novelties, address, enclosing 2 cent stamp, N. Y. DOOR PLATE CO., 675 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. sat sun tues thurs

WANTED — AGENTS. GRANDEST MONEY making business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months; $75 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. Sample case of goods and full particulars free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard silverware Co., Boston, Mass. nov—tue thu sat sun

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE IMproved combination bustle-skirt. Removable hoops. Can be laundried. Latest Paris style. One agent sold 500 in Columbus last spring, and made $400. Spring trade now. Address with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 W. Randolph street Chicago. sun tues sat

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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

TO EXCHANGE FOR ATLANTA PROPERTY—A handsome villa, 18 miles from New York, on Jersey Central railroad: fourteen rooms, all modern improvements; eighteen acres in tracts; abundance of fruit. A bargain. Enquire of southern States Investment association, 63 Gate City Bank building.

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BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&w kv tf

AUCTION SALES.

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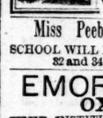
FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD DOMINION GUANO—WILL SELL AND deliver at the warehouse any of our different brands of fertilizers manufactured by ourselves for either cotton or currency to solvent farmers and others. Maddox, Rucker & Co. mar11-d1w

FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

SCHOOLS.



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WE OFFER THIS FAVORITE ARTICLE, DEliverable from a small cargo to arrive soon.

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Offer, for immediate delivery, a moderate quantity of our Manipulated and Excellent Georgia Standard Guanos.

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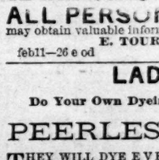

Thisbelt or regenerator Made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric belts advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat

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Male quartette—Life's Journey.

Vocal solo—Abide With Me—(Blundner) Miss Aurora Brooks.

Grand chorus—(a) Night Sinks on the Wave—(Smart), (b) Good Night—(Abt.)—Select class from Wesleyan Female college.

IN THE MACON COURTS.

The Criminal and Civil Cases Tried There Today.

MACON, Ga., March

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BOY 12 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in pressroom. Budden & Son, 10 and 12 West Wall street.

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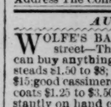

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Male quartette—Life's Journey.

Vocal solo—Abide With Me—(Blundner) Miss Aurora Brooks.

Grand chorus—(a) Night Sinks on the Wave—(Smart), (b) Good Night—(Abt.)—Select class from Wesleyan Female college.

IN THE MACON COURTS.

The Criminal and Civil Cases Tried There Today.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The recorder had a rather light docket today. Several women found on the streets after dark were sent to the chaingang as vagrants. One white girl is to be kept in the city prison ten days for being drunk on the streets. Andrew Jinks, a colored vagrant, did not have fifteen dollars convenient, and will swing the pick for thirty days. Maud Hansell, whose business ran in the same line, but was not quite so extensive, will be boarded at the hall for ten days, "free gratis, for nuthin'."

In Justice Keating's court this morning, Jeff Jones was tried for stealing clothes from his wife, but was found not guilty. Why a man should want to steal his wife's clothing is a question that can only be answered by him; but it is supposed that it is the last thing a man would want.

Another Literary Entertainment.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The committee on entertainments of the Macon Public Library and Historical association are wide awake and also hard at work. It will be remembered that on last Friday morning this committee had under their charge one performance of the great Levy and his concert company. It was their intention by bringing the company here to raise funds to add to what they already have, for erecting the building, but unfortunately for the association, it did not prove to be a financial success. But at the same time our citizens had the pleasure of listening to one of the finest troupes that has ever come south; and now, ever anxious to encourage the people of Macon and aid them, they have made arrangements to have the well known and justly celebrated "Gilmore Band and Concert company" to give one performance. It is thought, but not positively known, that this concert will take place at the Central City park in the afternoon. It is needless to say that the crowds will be enormous and that the library will be financially benefitted.

A Big Pile of Cash Distributed.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—H. L. Jewitt, treasurer of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, got rid of a large sum of money today, and will be relieved of more tomorrow. Several of the contractors of the road were in the city today, and were paid the different amounts due them, most of them running up into the thousands. Tomorrow, the 15th, is regular pay day, and the rest will receive the amounts due them. All of which will foot up nearly thirty-five thousand dollars.

Colonel E. C. Machen went up the Covington and Macon yesterday, with a large sum of money, to pay off their hands along the route. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gould, of New York, who is a large stockholder of that road.

Booming Macon.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Mr. O. A. Clough, of New York, editor and publisher of "The South," has made arrangements with the committee of five appointed some time ago by the board of trade, in which he has contracted to issue eight thousand copies of the first edition of the paper concerning the advertising of Macon.

The paper will contain about forty or fifty pages of matter, embracing every important feature and future of our city. The reading matter will be a guide for seekers of home and foreign industries, and as interesting topics and descriptions of the numerous illustrations with which The South will abound.

These copies will be sent on application, and those obtaining them will find thousands of things which are of interest.

The Inspectors Do Inspect.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Many of the leading officials of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, among whom are found General Samuel Thomas, president; Major Henry Fink, vice-president, and Mr. T. F. Brown, private secretary, all of New York, and Mr. C. H. Hudon, of Knoxville, general manager, were in the city for a few hours on a tour of inspection, visiting the property of that road. They were well pleased with the two new depots, and expressed their gratification at the amount of work done here, and also seemed pleased and delighted with what they could see and take in of our city.

They All Meet Again.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Major J. B. Cobb and family have returned from Athens, where they went to attend a family reunion of the Cobb family. The cause of the reunion was suggested by the presence of Miss Milf Glenn, of New York, who is a sister of Major Cobb. A large number of relatives were present, most of whom returned to their homes today.

A Macon Firm Gets the Contract.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Of the many and deeply petitioned bids made at Mount Vernon for the awarding of the contracts for building their muchly wanted jail, Messrs. T. B. Artope & Son, of this place, were successful. The jail will cost nearly five thousand dollars.

Personal Paragraphs From Macon.

MACON, Ga., March 14. — [Special.] — Mr. James Stewart has returned from a few days visit to Atlanta.

Mr. C. M. Miller, of Cleveland, O., is stopping at the Hotel Lanier for a few days.

W. A. Robinson, from Columbus, arrived in the city this morning, and put up at the Lanier.

L. O. Benton, of Monticello, came down on the Covington and Macon this morning, and is spending the day in the city.

Mr. Steve Solomon has returned from an extensive visit to Hot Springs, where he went for his health.

Mr. Will Obear, an old citizen of this city, but now of Birmingham, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. E. C. Butler, of Atlanta, is stopping at the Hotel Lanier for a few days.

Mr. O. W. Oliver, who has been quite ill for some time, left for Florida last night, where it is hoped that he will regain his former good health.

Miss Ruth Dunwoody, a charming and entertaining young lady of Marietta, who has been visiting relatives in this city, left for Oxford this morning.

Messrs. Jno. T. Land, D. M. Hughes, T. Chaney, and D. B. Mitchell, of Atlanta, are in the city.

Mrs. E. B. Butler, of Atlanta, is in the city, guest of the Hotel Lanier.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Announcements for the Legislature From Jackson County—Quiet in Banks.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.] The political cauldron has begun to simmer in this good old county of Jackson, and soon it will be boiling hotly. Mr. P. P. Pirtle, Dr. N. B. Cash and our former representative, Captain Thomas Williams, are already in the race for the house of representatives, and there are several more to hear from yet. Indeed, we would not risk much in saying that the candidates will be as thick as "leaves in Valambrosa" by election day. The great "bone of contention," however, seems to be the position of state senator from this district. This senatorial district is composed of the counties of Banks, Hall and Jackson, and, as the rotation system is in force here, the choice of a senator falls to Jackson county this year. Major J. P. Hudson, of this place; Rev. W. S. McCarty, of Jug Tavern, and Colonel Wiley C. Howard and Rev. Mr. McGarithy, of Jefferson, are all in the race, and there are probably one or two dark horses tied out somewhere who will be brought in later on. Hence, it is impossible to prophesy with anything like certainty, who will be our next senator from this district. For the various county offices no candidates have been announced as yet, but they will let the "dear people" know it a little later in the season. The citizens of Jackson county are almost a unit for Hon. Allen D. Candler, as representative from the historical ninth district, and he will doubtless carry this county against all opposition. The people of this county think, and think rightly, that Allan D. Candler, "the one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon's roost," should have the seat in congress which he now occupies, as long as he wants it, to repay him for the courage he displayed in taking the old democratic banner out of the dust of defeat and carrying it, single-handed, to a grand and victorious triumph. Six years ago independentism was running rife in this district, under the leadership of the young Goliah, Emory Speer, and no one dared to give him battle until Allan D. Candler, the David of the democratic party, was found. And then the "shepherd boy" went forth to meet the independent giant and slew him, and delivered the democratic party from the hands of the Philistines. And for this act the democrats of the old ninth owe Allan Candler a debt of gratitude, which can only be paid by re-electing him to represent this district in congress as long as he desires the place. And, from present indications, we believe this will be done.

A LIGHT IN THE STORE

Makes an Early Riser Suspicious—Burglars in Creswell.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Frank Norton has a little store at Creswell, six miles above Griffin on the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad. His stock is small, but not so small as to make it safe and secure from burglars. This morning about four o'clock an early riser in the little village saw a light in the store. This being an unusual occurrence, Mr. Norton was called up and went down to inspect. He got there in time to see three men start off in a wagon, well loaded with his goods. He quickly gave the alarm and was soon with friends in hot pursuit. Up near Brook's Station they overtook the burglars and a little war ensued. One of the burglars was shot but succeeded in getting away; one was caught but he also escaped. In the fight Frank Norton was shot by one of the burglars through the abdomen. The burglars had stolen the horse a few nights ago from Mr. Beckham, near Zebulon. There was one white man and two negroes. One of the negroes was shot and it was a negro who was captured and escaped. A posse is still in hot pursuit.

The New Cotton Factory.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—LaGrange is just about entering on a big boom in the way of a cotton factory. One hundred thousand dollars worth of stock has already been subscribed and the site for the new factory purchased. It will be located directly north of the oil mill, a place most suitably located adjoining the oil mill and having a side track already built on the east side, thus saving drayage. A new cotton factory will add greatly to the population and business interests of this section.

Troup's New Ordinary.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The election for ordinary of Troup county, to fill the unexpired term of William C. Yancy, passed very quietly Monday, Mr. Robert M. Young being elected by a majority of seventy-five, over Colonel J. A. Broome. Mr. Young, doubtless, is the youngest ordinary in the state, at present, being only in his twenty-fifth year. But he is thoroughly competent and of sufficient experience to fill the office, with distinction and honor.

A Rich Tobacco Region.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—On the Tom Smith plantation in the tobacco region of this county, the cash result of one year's products thereon, before the war, was $27,000. This is about equal to that favored spot in North Carolina, mentioned in THE CONSTITUTION of late date, where the yearly crops exceeded the value of the land. Major G. W. Haynes now owns the Smith place.

Oh, Fudge!

ALBANY, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Herschel Fudge, formerly a warehouse and commission merchant here, entered suit in superior court today against Lewis Brothers, bankers, for fifty thousand dollars damages. Defendants accused Fudge last spring of robbing their vault of three thousand dollars, but lost their case against him, both at the committal trial and in superior court. Mr. Fudge feels confident of securing damages. Walters & Arnheim are his attorneys.

Fighting a Mad Dog.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.] Two weeks ago Mr. Burkett, who lives near this town, had quite a combat with a mad dog. Last week one of the same kind of canines was reported near Attapulgus, in this county. We thought mad dogs only got ripe in hot weather.

An Adroit Thief.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—An adroit thief robbed Mr. L. B. Matthews's house of seventeen twenty-dollar gold pieces last night. No arrests as yet.

Weather good and everybody hard at work. Strangers constantly coming in, and much inquiry for property in the county.

It Was a Blizzard.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—We had a blizzard Monday night, which made it about the coldest of the year.

The Beauty of Woman

Is her crown of glory. But alas! how quickly does the nervous debility and chronic weakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features, and emaciate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the faded roses and bring back the grace of youth. It is Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a sovereign remedy for the diseases peculiar to females. It is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankind—the beauty and the health of woman.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

The News of Yesterday in Georgia.

Paying Off the Hands on the Macon and Covington—Burglary at Creswell —Other News of Interest.

MADISON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Never have such wonderful feats been accomplished in the building of a railroad as have been accomplished by Colonel E. C. Machen, the progressive manager of the Covington and Macon. Colonel Machen arrived in the city yesterday, and found the contractors in need of a few more wagon teams for pushing the work more rapidly. Jumping in his buggy, he drove over the country and purchased the necessary teams late in the night, and by day this morning teams were at their posts doing service for the Covington and Macon. Twenty-five cars of crossties also arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, and before the dawn of day this morning the ties were all unloaded and in position for being laid. These ties are arriving daily as they are needed. Enough rails are here at this point to complete the line to Madison. Colonel Marchen brought a large sum of money over with him yesterday and paid off the entire indebtedness of the road for last month's work two days ahead of time, as the 15th inst. is the regular pay day. Colonel Machen has also paid off in the last six days $6,000 for freight bills, which is the enormous sum of $1000 per day for freight. Two thousand hands are now at work on the road, and soon trains will be running to Madison.

The track is laid several miles from town, going toward Monticello. An engine is plying the track every few minutes with cars loaded with rails and ties for the large force of hands to put down. The track is being laid very rapidly, and everything working in good order under the magic touch of Colonel E. C. Machen. The hands all appear in the best of spirits, and the contractors are happy, as they no longer have to wait months for their pay. The road is now in a better shape than ever before, and is an assured certainty.

Colonel B. W. Frobel is in the city.

Colonel Machen left today for Monticello, and will return in a few days.

TALBOT COURT IN SESSION.

Judge Smith Enforcing the Law Against Vagrants.

TALBOTTON, Ga. March 14.—[Special.]—The spring term of court opened here yesterday, Judge James M. Smith presiding, J. H. Worrill, solicitor. In his charge to the grand jury Judge Smith called special attention to vagrancy. In his opinion, vagrancy is the indirect cause of nearly all violations of the law. If all our judges and officers were as strict in enforcing the law as to vagrancy as Judge Smith, doubtless there would be a good many less crimes committed. The session of court will, most probably, continue two weeks. Of the visiting bar we notice the following: A. A. Carson, Butler; G. Y. Allen, Thomaston; C. J. Thornton, Columbus; Judge Joseph Pou and J. L. Willis, Columbus; stenographer, G. Y. Tigner, Columbus. We are glad to notice but few criminal cases on the docket. The grand jury is an able body of men, and will look well to the interests of the county.

Politics in Banks.

HOMER, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—There are no candidates that have announced themselves as yet for the legislature or any of the county offices. There are several prospective candidates for the legislature. Our superior court will meet next Monday, and after that perhaps your correspondent can give you the names of several gentlemen and the office to which they aspire.

The weather has been fine for the last two weeks, and our farmers have made good use of the time. The oat and wheat crop promises to be good.

Knocked Senseless.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—While Mr. J. M. McMillan, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place, was walking up Clayton street yesterday morning, a board 1x12 eight feet long blew from the top of Mrs. Fuller's two story house and struck him on the head, cutting two large gashes and knocking him senseless for some time. It was thought that he would not recover, but finally did, and is now doing very well.

General Gruble in Town.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—General E. Burd Gruble, of Philadelphia, is in the city. He will be remembered as having been selected by the Chatham Artillery as the commandant of the centennial last year. He arrived on the steam yacht Loanto, accompanied by Mr. Alexander VanRenslaer, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Merril, Misses George, Munchenson, Grubble and Ivingham, of New York.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.] Mr. Samuel G. White, after an illness of only a few hours, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. D. H. Hill, Jr., last night. Mr. White was the oldest son of the late Dr. Sam White, was a graduate of the state university and by his genial disposition had won friends all over the south, who will be saddened by this simple announcement.

Americus Surprised.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The public were very much surprised this morning on learning that L. J. Darden, grocer and liquor dealer, who was doing business here yesterday, had sold out and transferred his entire stock to a certain firm in this city. Darden came here a year ago from Cochran. Nothing is known of his indebtedness.

The Mormons Have Departed.

ATHENS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—At present writing there are no Mormons in Athens. The two referred to several weeks ago have since departed, but told their landlord that they would be back in a few days. They have probably left this section for good, as they are aware of the fact by this time that their identity has been discovered.

Mr. Northen's Movements.

SPARTA, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Hon. W. J. Northen has issued a circular as an advertisement of the Central's bureau of immigration and the state fair. It is gotten up in a very striking and business like style and exactly answers the purpose for which it is intended. Mr. Northen will next week address the people at the different stations along the Georgia road in the interest of this new move.

An Old Citizen Dead.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The venerable Mrs. William Holland died at his home in Russell county this morning. Mr. Holland came to Columbus in 1828, and was the second sheriff of Muscogee county. He has been a resident of Russell county for forty-five years.

The Parson Has Returned.

ATHENS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Rev. Z. B. Graves, a former citizen of Athens, but who has been residing lately in San Antonio, Texas, has returned home. Mr. Graves has been in bad health for some time.

Duly Excited.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Griffin is full of excitement tonight. An authentic telegram has been received that fifteen thousand dollars has been drawn by a party here in yesterday's drawing of the Louisiana lottery.

Suit for Damages.

NEWNAN, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—L. P. Barnes and P. F. Smith filed a suit yesterday for Floyd Powell, against the Atlanta and West Point Railroad company, for $5,000 damages, for personal injuries received whilst handling railroad iron below town.

Fell into the Burning Brush.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.] Last week two little boys got to fighting near a burning trash pile, and during the tussel fell into it, both getting severely blistered.

In Memory of the Late Emperor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Services in commemoration of the late William, emperor of Germany, will be be held at the Lutheran church tomorrow.

Peculiar in medicinal merit and wonderful cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it, for now it will do the most good.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Business Session of the Chatham County Board.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The county commissioners met this morning in monthly session. Under the law passed by the last legislature Meisrs. M. J. Solomons, Holst, D. Laron and Max Desverges were appointed county assessors. These assessors are to receive $3 per day each while in session. The act provides that the commissioners of Chatham county and ex-officio judges shall, at their regular session in the month of March in each year, elect three upright, intelligent and experienced citizens, two of whom shall be resident freeholders of the city of Savannah, and one a freeholder residing in the county of Chatham, beyond the jurisdiction limits of said city of Savannah, who shall constitute a board of assessors for said county. J. R. Saussy, counsel for the commissioners, gave it as his opinion that the law is unconstitutional, as there is a general law upon the same subject, and the constitution of the state says that there will be no special law upon the subject. It was the duty of the commissioners, however, to elect. Dr. Lawton was appointed a commissioner of registration for the city election. Charles Graham was awarded the contract to furnish meals to the jurors when locked up considering cases. His bid was 50 cents a meal. The resignation of Wm. Pritchard, Jr., justice of the peace in the sixth militia district, and of D. F. Sheftall, a justice in the eighth district, were read, but not acted on, as Governor Gordon has not been heard from. Magistrate Pritchard resigned in favor of George Paul Jones, and Magistrate Sheftall resigned in favor of William Allen.

A CLEVER COUNTERFEITER.

Bud Bone Caught by United States Officers.

ATHENS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Today, Deputy Collector Gantt, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Knox, arrested Bud Bone, a jeweler living near the Georgia factory, on the charge of circulating counterfeit money. Bone strongly maintained his innocence, but was recognized by several merchants of this city, who claim that he passed on them counterfeit dollars. Bone confined his trading among the smaller merchants, and country stores, hoping in that way to avoid detection. He was tried once before, at Woodstock, Ga., for the same offense, but came clear. Deputy Marshal Knox leaves with him tonight for Gainesville, to have a hearing before Judge Gaston.

ATHENS AND JEFFERSON.

Two Cities Want to be Connected by a Railroad.

ATHENS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—A special tonight from Jefferson, Ga., states that the people of that vicinity are very much aroused over a railroad from that place to Athens. Prominent and influential men have taken charge of the affair and have excited much enthusiasm on the subject. They have convinced the people of Jackson county that on this roads depends their future prosperity. A public meeting has been called for Saturday morning next, in which a president and board of directors will be elected. Our citizens, who are wide awake to this enterprise, will probably send a delegation to be present at the meeting. The Athens and Jefferson railroad has been surveyed several times and can be built with very little cost.

Northern Capital.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—It is reported, and with authority, that a northern capitalist will build a $150,000 hotel in Bainbridge this year. Should he secure the Fort Hughes property, on the river's bluff, he will have the finest hotel site in the south.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Faceville region and La Loma plantation, recently gotten up by Colonel W. A. Wimbish, of Atlanta, and printed by THE CONSTITUTION, has been much complimented down this way. An effort will be made to get up a larger one, descriptive of the entire county.

Fell From the Gang Plank.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Philmore Holmes, colored, fell from the gang plank of the steamer Aid into the river this afternoon. His head struck a large chain, which was being used in raising the boat, and a deep gash was cut in his forehead. The man narrowly escaped drowning.

Those who are trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. Liquor deranges the system. Prickly Ash Bitters will remedy the evil results and restore the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action, thereby strengthening the will power, thoroughly cleansing and toning up the system, and remove every taint of disease. It is purely a medicine and while pleasant to the taste, it cannot be used as a beverage by reason of its cathartic properties.

A Blaze at Harmony Grove.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.] The residence of Colonel P. G. Thompson, about three miles west of here, was burned down this evening at 2 o'clock. Nearly the entire contents of the house were destroyed in the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown. No insurance.

MEDICAL.

If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

QUICKEST ROUTE

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Atlanta & West Point R. R.

FARE ONLY $2.90

And corresponding reduction to Union Springs, Troy and Eufaula.

ONLY LINE running solid trains Atlanta to Columbus.

ONLY LINE running double daily trains Atlanta to Columbus.

ONLY LINE over which trains can be run Atlanta to Columbus in 4 hours and 20 minutes.

Leave Atlanta 6:45 a. m. and 2 p. m.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l M'g'r. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agen

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO BENSON'S

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

CAPCINE

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO —OTHER.—

PLASTER

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Tributes to the Memory of Professor Charles E. Lambdin.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., March 13.—According to previous announcement, a memorial service was held in the Methodist church at this place last Sunday night to commemorate the virtues and pay honor and respect to the memory of Professor Charles Edwin Lambdin. Eloquent tributes were paid to his life and character by Hon. R. J. Powell, Major J. T. Hunt, Professor R. B. Brooks and Colonel A. A. Murphey. Major John T. Hunt read a most beautiful and touching tribute from the pen of that gifted authoress, Mrs. L. K. Rogers, one of the faculty of Gordon institute. A letter was read from Dr. J. E. Cook in which he feelingly expressed his high appreciation of Professor Lambdin's exalted qualities of head and heart.

Professor Charles Edwin Lambdin was born at Alexandria, Va., March 28, 1829, and was, consequently, when he died in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was raised and educated in Baltimore, Md., graduating with honor in 1857. After graduating he went to Gallatin, Tennessee, and became an assistant in a school taught by his brother, Dr. W. W. Lambdin. In 1859 he came to Monroe county, Ga., and there, and in Upson county, continued his chosen vocation. Soon after he came to Georgia he was happily married to Miss Mattie Middlebrooks. After her death he married Miss Annie, a sister of his first wife.

In 1861 he entered the confederate service as a member of the Holloway Greys and through that long and eventful struggle "that tried men's souls" he exhibited that physical and moral courage that characterized his whole life. After the close of the war he returned to Upson county and again took up the profession of teaching. The people of Barnesville recognizing his superior qualifications as a teacher, induced him in January, 1868, to make his home in their midst. Here, with his brother, Mr. A. M. Lambdin, he continued his phenominal career as an educator. In 1872 he founded Gordon Institute. With boundless zeal and tireless energy he entered upon that work and it was his will, energy and intellect that established its character for superior training and excellence throughout this state. What a monument to his memory! What a tribute to his life and character! As a disciplinarian he had few equals and no superior. He possessed the rare power of infusing into the minds of his pupils his own intellectual vigor and strength. Indolence and inactivity found in him an implacable foe. He believed with Sidney Smith that "every man should be occupied, occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best." He taught by example the lesson of fidelity to duty. No higher tribute can be paid him than to say that in all the relations of life he was faithful and true—true to his convictions, true to his friends, true to his country, true to his family and true to his God. Strong in will, intellect, purpose and integrity, he "lived above the common level of mankind or himself," and followed his honest convictions wherever they led, regardless of fear or favor.

His mind, analytical in its character, was thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. Its mental powers were evenly developed and he had them under perfect control. Few men could dissect a subject quicker than he, so rapid and unerring were his mental processes. But the crowning glory of his life was his Christian faith. No one passed that he did not by precept and example inculcate principles of morality and Christianity. When he realized that his work was over and his task was done he faced the end with the same fearlessness that he had faced and conquered the issues of life. He feared not as long as he was guided by the spiritual star of Christian faith and trust. Not strange is that the people of Georgia of 1892, section 1679, and such others herein asked for.

The particular business of said corporation and its purpose is the manufacture and dealing in lumber and naval stores, to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, timber, doors, sashes, blinds and all kinds of material for building; to deal in, buy, sell and own naval stores, to buy, lease own and operate steam saw mills, planing mills, sash and blind factories and turpentine stills, at all such places as they may see fit; to construct, buy, lease, own and operate car works suitable for the construction of passenger, box, flat, coal and all other kinds of railroad, street and any other kinds of cars, and for the rebuilding and repairing of the same, or any of them at all such places as they may see fit; to buy, lease, own and sell land, timber and timber lands, to buy and own stock, tools, implements and all other necessary appliances and appurtenances and, generally, to do all such matters and things as are

THE CONSTITUTION:
Published Daily and Weekly

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 15, 1888.

It May Yet Be Blaine.

James G. Blaine may yet be the nominee of the republican party for the presidency.

Indeed, of all things to take place in the political world during the present year, many are more uncertain as to result than the probability of Mr. Blaine's sweeping the republican convention. It is true that he has declared himself out of the race, but his motive for so doing, and the rather equivocal way in which he did it, has never been clearly understood as meaning that he would under no circumstances allow the use of his name. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe, from his Florence letter, that Mr. Blaine's purpose in writing that letter was to feel the pulse of his party and to put himself in a position from which he could not be forced into entering actively into the campaign for the nomination. Had he been an avowed aspirant for the nomination, it is doubtful if he could have mustered the strength which the quickly aroused enthusiasm over his name being brought in at the last moment would guarantee. As a candidate, he would have been opposed, in all probability, by several prominent leaders who are now actively engaged in working for the nomination. While he would certainly have gone to the convention with a greater strength than that of any of the others, it is exceedingly doubtful if he could have polled a majority vote, with such opposition as must have been met from the forces of those who were themselves in the race.

Thus it was that Mr. Blaine's political shrewdness probably directed the course he adopted. He knew that by withdrawing, a half dozen or more aspirants would immediately begin a struggle for the nomination, and he no doubt foresaw the probability of a deadlock in the convention. There is every reason to expect that with the candidates now openly at work for the place, none of them will go to the convention with a commanding influence. Sherman, Hawley, Gresham, Depew, Allison and others will divide the vote of the convention to such an extent that none of them can succeed without a long struggle and with much contention.

Mr. Blaine's friends in the convention, and it is certain that there will be many of them there, will see to it that things are not too peaceful, and their vote and influence will be thrown where it is most needed to prevent an early nomination. In such an emergency, what is more probable than that some one, already prepared and acting for the quiet Blaine following in the convention, should eloquently put his name before the body and strike for the enthusiasm which the mention of his name would command. In such an emergency there could be but one result—Mr. Blaine's name would sweep the convention.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Blaine's friends are quietly at work, and that he will shadow the convention with a powerful influence; neither is there any doubt but that Mr. Blaine has builded wisely.

EVEN the negroes in Mobile have taken to voting the democratic ticket, and the Register pointedly thanks them for it. This is a matter that Halstead and Ingalls should look into.

Mr. Cable and the Negro.

It appears that Mr. Cable, in his recent screed against the south on account of the condition of the negro, has gone a little too far to suit the tastes of some of his northern friends. We have always thought that Mr. Cable meant well, but there was never any doubt in our minds that he is a confirmed crank on the question of social equality.

The Springfield Republican, which is as hearty a reformer and philanthropist as the country has any need for, takes issue with the novelist on a question of fact. "If Brother Cable," the Republican says, "were writing a work of fiction where he could select his conditions, all would applaud his conclusions and gaze upon his black firmament with breath suspended. But we raise an issue of fact. The man who calls the spirit which is now building cotton mills in the south, opening mines, starting railroads, multiplying schools and increasing the endowments of agricultural and scientific institutions an un-American spirit, has decidedly strabismic perceptions. Things are not as they should be down there, but an advance quite wonderful to contemplate has been made. The drift is wholesome and true. A northern tourist in South Carolina a few months ago saw a colored carpenter and contractor ordering about a gang of white men. There was a bit of 'ultra-conservative tradition' with a vengeance."

The Republican then goes on to describe one part of Mr. Cable's screed as "the most remarkable specimen of superficial writing on southern affairs that has appeared for some time." No apter characterization could be conceived of. Mr. Cable's article is superficial from beginning to end. It is worse than this; it is furiously sentimental. The American public, north and south, has a keen ear and a quick eye for this sort of thing, and the result is that Mr. Cable's article, paraded, as it has been, in the columns of a syndicate of newspapers, has fallen absolutely flat. It has attracted no attention whatever.

The truth is, the time has long gone by when sentimentalism, real or simulated, can have any effect on the public mind. Mr. Cable, in common with a great many other people, is of the opinion that there is a great negro problem to settle; but only Mr. Cable thinks it necessary to kick up a fuss about it. Everybody else is attending to his own business, and leaving the problem to settle itself—which is the only possible settlement—everybody except Mr. Cable, who beholds great wrong, where there can be no wrong, and barters his philanthropy for the price that a magazine and a newspaper syndicate can afford to pay him.

If Mr. Cable really understood the situation—if he was thoroughly advised of the real condition of the negro—he would drop his sentimentalism as he would drop a hot potato. The negro can take care of himself, and he is doing it. If he cannot, he will inevitably go to the wall. He has many obstacles to overcome, and not the least of these is the exuberant but spurious sympathy of such men as Mr. Cable.

The so-called negro problem is purely a matter of business and nothing else. If the negro race has anything in it—any pride—any manhood—it will create a society of its own outside of which it will not desire to go. But what is the use of discussing the matter? Such discussion as Mr. Cable indulges in, instead of helping the negroes, merely sharpens old prejudices and arouses new ones.

Our advice to the sentimentalists is to let the negro alone.

THE free lumber clause in the Mills bill will be a great help to the trade of Darien. We mention this because Editor Grubb's successors appear to indorse it.

A Good Platform.

The Philadelphia Times has formulated a revenue reform platform that will suit conservative men all over the country. We present it here in its entirety, and commend it to those congressmen who are trying to cater to the whisky ring rather than to the wishes and desires of the people:

First, the duty on every foreign product that enters into competition with our general productive industries should be fixed to fully and liberally cover the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad. To make protective duties higher than that standard would be to tax the many for the benefit of the few; to make the duties less would destroy our industries and increase rather than reduce the revenue. Second, every foreign article that is a necessity to our manufacturers, that can enlarge and cheapen our products without cheapening labor, should be put on the free list. Where such raw materials are partly produced here, the only practical question to consider is the greatest good to the greatest number. All admit the correctness of the theory in the abstract, but few are willing to apply it honestly in legislation.

Nearly or quite one-half of the reduced revenues should be effected by the repeal of internal taxes. Tobacco and fruit brandies should be free, and whisky should be made practically free for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes by rebate of the tax. The sugar tax should remain as it is or be wholly repealed. If sugar is to be protected at all, the duty is not too high; if it is not to be protected, make it free, and the fact that it was never cheaper than now, except as lately put up by the sugar combine, argues strongly in favor of existing duties on the raw material. Refined sugar needs just such tariff revision as will end the sugar combine. From thirty to forty millions should be taken off both tariff and internal taxes and that would settle the revenue question. A reduction of seventy millions would be safer than a reduction of eighty or one hundred millions.

There is nothing either in tariff or internal tax revision that is not an entirely plain, practical question, and if there is any difficulty in reaching just conclusions in a revenue bill, it must be because congressmen are either ignorant of common sense rules or dishonest to the country generally in their desire to serve local or particular interests. Give the nation practical business revenue legislation, and let parties take care of themselves.

This is a platform that the conservative men of the whole country can stand on. It is fair, just and wise, and nothing but pride of opinion or the potency of the whisky ring can prevent congressmen uniting on some such plan. It is time, too, that congress did something in the direction of genuine revenue reform. To reduce the tariff to any great extent is to increase the surplus; to add to the free list to any great extent is to put the country on the line of free-trade.

The solution of the whole problem is the repeal of the internal revenue system. This may hurt the whisky ring, but it won't hurt the people. With the internal revenue out of the way, the country would know exactly where it stands, and it could deal with the minor problems of revenue reduction without any trouble.

But is congress patriotic enough to take this view of it? We fear not.

ONE of the reasons why Editor Watterson is opposed to Mr. Randall's tariff bill is that it leaves the machinery for the collection of the internal revenue intact. This is sad, of course; but where does the Mills humbug bill leave it?

Throttled by a Giant.

A snow-flake is tinier than the lightest feather of a bird.

It is at the mercy of the gentlest zephyr and it touches the earth as softly as the dawn falls upon the water.

This airy trifle melts when it brushes, against a baby's cheek, and yet the consolidation of a host of these fleecy atoms makes an aggregation terrible in its strength, and pitiless in its work. Last Monday and Tuesday, the most powerful and prosperous metropolis of the continent lay prostrate and paralyzed at the feet of the Snow King. The traffic and travel and industry of the great city received no deadly shock—they were simply smothered. Steam, and lightning, and all the other gigantic agencies of civilization sank into the sleep of death, throttled by a hand of ice.

The streets, thronged the day before with more than a million people, were turned into white solitudes rivalling those of the Alpine glaciers. The great iron highways of commerce were buried, and the waterways were roads of ice. Swarms of busy toilers were cut off from their homes. The merchant slept on his counter, the artisan slumbered on the floor of his shop, and thousands of shop girls and type-writers spent the night in their stores and offices in a state of siege, as it were.

It was like the devastation of war. It smacked of the confusion of anarchy. There was a touch of famine, and behind each adventurous wayfaring man stalked the angel of death.

So much for the beautiful snow and its work. It reads like a fairy tale. An old fable, intended to show the irresistible force of gentleness, tells us how the sun made a man throw off his coat, after all the fury of the gale had failed to tear it from his back. But this story of the gentle snow-flakes throws the old fable into the shade.

BROTHER WATTERSON is of the opinion that the Randall bill is the worst thing that has been injected into legislation since the government was formed. This shows that the Randall bill is a very good thing.

Ten Per Cent a Month.

Shylock is not dead. He flourishes in our large cities, and not only demands his pound of flesh, but gets it.

Recently the newspapers of St. Louis, New York and Boston have shown up the methods of a certain class of money-lenders in those cities. Clerks on small salaries and mechanics working for low wages sometimes find, in spite of the most rigid economy, that they must borrow money. They know very well that it is useless to apply to the banks, as they have no collateral to offer, and they are driven to the Shylocks. Here is a typical case. At a time when money was being loaned in the large cities to wealthy people at two and three per cent a year, a sober, industrious mechanic in Boston was disabled by accident. His wife was forced to seek a loan. She succeeded in borrowing fifty dollars, but she had to give a mortgage on all her household furniture. The lender held back two dollars of the money for "expenses," and five dollars more for a month's interest in advance at the rate of ten per cent a month. This left the woman forty-three dollars. She paid the five dollars interest month after month until she could no longer do it, and the kindness of a generous friend was all that saved her furniture from being sold.

Commenting upon this case, the St. Louis Republican says:

It is amazing, when we think over it, that in this age of enormous aggregations of wealth and high-sounding pretenses of philanthropy, there should be no institution at which the thousands of persons in every large city, who at times need small sums of money in an extremity—mechanics disabled by accident or sickness, and laborers temporarily out of employment, can borrow $50 or $25, or even $5. At times money is so abundant in New York that it is loaned at two per cent on call to wealthy borrowers who have first-rate securities to put up as collateral; but a poor man, who has nothing to give as security but a chattel mortgage on his household furniture, is charged twenty-five to one hundred per cent by the usurers he is compelled to resort to.

If this age possesses half the practical humanitarianism it so vauntingly lays claim to, surely it might devise some method for relieving the temporary needs of working people by loans of money at a reasonable rate of interest—say one per cent a month—and that, too, without a greater proportion of losses than the business banks suffer from the failure of their customers.

The suggestion made by our contemporary will be approved by all kind-hearted people, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be carried into effect by private enterprise. Possibly, some day, when our government becomes more socialistic in its tendencies, strange things will happen. We may adopt the Bismarckian scheme of providing pensions and life insurance for the wage-working classes. We may go so far as to make every postoffice a government bank, authorized to receive deposits and to make loans at a low interest upon all sorts of chattels, from a baby's cradle up to a set of parlor furniture. Of course, this would be extreme paternalism. But are we not moving in that direction? If the government is to take charge of the education of the individual, and regulate his habits, why should it not look after his finances?

All this, however, is in the future, and perhaps up in the air. In the meantime, the honest workingman who gets into a financial tight, is wondering whether it would be better for him to go to Shylock or to the devil. We do not like to advise him in such a matter, but we cannot tell him to go to Shylock.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS THAT "Mitchell has cast a dark cloud over Sullivan's prospects." Yes, more than that, he has eclipsed Boston.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKS us if John Sherman burned Atlanta. No, but when he heard of the conflagration he was one of the happiest men in America.

A NEGRO ORGAN grinder with a monkey is visiting Mobile. The show is not a complete success, as it difficult to tell which of the two freaks is bossing the job.

THE FLORIDA EDITORS have returned from Havana highly indignant. They had to pay their expenses while in the city, and the Cubans showed them no attention.

CONGRESSMAN KNUTE NELSON wants to be governor of Minnesota. A man that has lived to be a congressman and has not changed his name, when it is Knute, would not do to be trusted for governor.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL GAZETTE calls President Cleveland "a democratic copperhead fraud." This is a clear indication that the campaign has begun, and that the Gazette feels badly.

IT IS REPORTED that Congressman Mills will temporarily retire from the democratic leadership of the house when the tariff bill comes up. He recognizes his infirmities of temper and will content himself with making a set speech. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will manage for him.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR control the political situation in Dubuque, Iowa, and under their administration moneyed men refuse to invest in the city. The democrats and republicans have agreed upon a fusion ticket, as the only means by which the knights can be defeated.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Turner Will be Sent Back.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 14.—Editors Constitution: We notice that whenever any man's name in the second district is mentioned for congress in your columns, the correspondents always say something like this: "Major so and so, or colonel so and so, or judge so and so, will be a candidate against, or will contest the congressional nomination with Hon. H. G. Turner should he again offer." Our opinion is that the people will "offer" him and why should they not? They are better represented than they have ever been before. In Turner they have honesty of purpose, ripe experience, great reputation and magnificent ability all combined. They believe the second is as well represented as any congressional district in the union, and they will naturally offer their favorite statesman again. The man who succeeds Turner must be a giant, and giants don't grow on trees in Georgia. BAINBRIDGE.

White Cross Society.

WACO, Texas, March 5.—Editors Constitution: Noticing in your last issue an answer to an inquiry in regard to the objects, etc., of the White Cross society, I write for a little more information in regard to same, as follows: 1. Where is the headquarters of the society? 2. Does it establish branches? 3. What would be the best way to establish a branch at this place? I think that something of the kind would be of great benefit to us fellows here, and hence hope you will answer above questions at your earliest convenience through the paper. IVANHOE.

The society probably has no headquarters in this country. With the information given in the item referred to, you will have little difficulty in organizing a White Cross club.

MR. VANDERBILT GAMBLING.

Awe-Struck Croupiers Watching the Crœsus at the Monte Carlo Tables.

From the Paris Register.

"Near them (the duchess of Manchester and Lord Hartington) stood rather a young man, with white and black striped clothes, the faintest of side whiskers, such as Hartington's flowing beard might have furnished a dozen sets of; but though he was young, and not imposing, the Americans about the table were gazing upon him most intently, and even the funereal croupiers, whose hearts would beat at the usual gait if the red won 400 times, looked upon him with an expression of almost human interest. It was Mr. Vanderbilt, whose yacht had just anchored off Villefranche, and the awe-stricken bystanders had been informed that there was a gentleman who could go on betting the maximum until the day of judgment and never feel it in the least, or could buy the entire place and run it for fun."

What a thing fame is! The case-hardened croupiers, who have gizzards in lieu of hearts, were awe-struck in the presence of his plutocratic majesty; but Mr. Vanderbilt was simply betting $4 a crack, and the gilded French tiger was taking in the $4 almost every time. To bet Mr. Vanderbilt leaned over a young couple, and they were interesting, too. One was the son of Mr. May, whose name appears on all the English banknotes. He and his new bride were lending variety to the honeymoon by chancing, in loving unison, a few paternal signatures to the solemn tones of the ancient Monte Carlo croupiers.

THE ANARCHIST'S WIFE.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, Widow of One of the Men Hanged at Chicago, Speaks.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the widow of the Chicago anarchist, addressed a large meeting of anarchistic sympathizers in the Knights of Labor hall, at 805 Girard avenue yesterday afternoon. She came here under the auspices of the Internationale Arbeiter association, which is a euphemistic term for an association of anarchists. Since the hanging of their Chicago comrades they have been very discreet and their president said yesterday that they had disbanded and only assembled as friends with common ideas.

Mrs. Parsons is of a more pronounced negro type than is usually imagined and her accent is decidedly southern, with a twang of the negro dialect. The lecturer wore a neat black gown with a slight bustle, neat cuffs, a gold love-locket hanging from her neck, and she flourished a mourning handkerchief. Her voice was low yet clear, and her lengthy address was delivered in a rambling manner. It was quite poetical at times with an attempt at rhetorical finish, but as often full of slang and commonplace sentences. "I am a profetariat," said Mrs. Parsons, "and I speak so that the common people shall understand."

The speech was filled with denunciations of capital, sarcastic flings at religion and a glorification of the anarchists and their ideas. All the inflammatory speeches were applauded by the audience, which was strictly foreign in its make-up. The brewers' unions were present in a body.

Mrs. Parsons was introduced by a man named Magee. On the stage with her was a matronly-looking woman dressed in black and a young girl in blue. Taking a sip from a glass of lemonade on the stand, Mrs. Parsons began her address by quoting the last words of her husband: "Let the voice of the people be heard; it will ring down the ages." Continuing she talked right on of the anarchists, the blessed martyrs, and "bloody" Oglesby. She said: "I am not here to rail at religion, for I am an anarchist, and that means I am free to think and act. Anarchy is not dead, although some of its adherents are hanged. Such mugs as the papers publish would hang anyone."

She related her trials and troubles, how she was imprisoned, and then proceeded to arraign capital. "As those who have died are no longer here to trouble us," she said, "we can deliberate on what they died for. In the quite afternoon in this city of brotherly love let us think of this. They were worthy and you allowed them to die."

In a rambling way interspersed with reflections she told the story of the Haymarket meeting and the story of the bomb. She accused capitalists of hurling the bomb, and said it was part of a conspiracy to grind down the working people. She went for Chief Arthur with a vengeance, and with great irony recalled his meeting with Governor Oglesby while the anarchists were in prison. "He called us," she said, "brawling anarchists, and said that we did not understand the real harmony of labor and capital. Beneath the very shadow of the bastile that held those martyrs, he refused to aid them. Now by the iron hand of fate before the grass has grown green on their graves, one of Mr. Arthur's men is shot by the capitalists. I wonder what he thinks of the exquisite harmony of capital and labor now. Mr. Arthur has got to learn the A of the alphabet of labor. Capital knows no land, no nation, no sex, no condition other than to rob labor. There is no harmony and identity. That is the A of the alphabet."

Mrs. Parsons continued her history of the case, and in speaking of those who prayed for the acquittal she said aside: "I am never guilty of such an indiscretion myself." [Great applause.] She closed her address by prophesying the supremacy of anarchy.

A Puzzler for the Young Man.

From Tid Bits.

His salary was a thousand dollars a year and he had just proposed to Miss Clare Lighthead and been accepted, and they were both exquisitely happy until she said:

"And you don't know how lovely our home will be, George. It shall be a home indeed for you; a place of rest and joy and comfort! I'll call the housekeeper up every morning, and——"

"The housekeeper?"

"Yes, yes, dear. Now, don't interrupt, you naughty boy. I'll tell the housekeeper to tell the cook to——"

"The cook?"

"Of course; and I do hope we can get a French cook! I love French cooking. And I'd like the diningroom girl to——"

"The diningroom girl?"

"Yes, yes. I'd like a brisk, tidy, rosy-cheeked English diningroom girl. I don't care so much about the chambermaid."

"Why, my darling, I'm afraid——"

"Now, now, you bad old boy; you must let your little girl have her own way when it comes to the house servants. You can engage the butler if you like, and of course you'll get the coachman; but when it comes to the laundress and seamstress and——why, George; what a dreadfully long face you have! I don't like it!"

It looked longer as he sat in his ten-by-twelve room an hour later trying to "figure out" how the wages of the cook and housekeeper and butler and all the rest of them, were to be paid on $19.23 per week. He hasn't figured it out yet.

A Pertinent Question.

From Tid Bits.

Elsa—Wasn't that Mr. Yelkins who just passed, mamma?"

Mamma—Yes, dear, but we don't bow now.

Elsa—Why not; isn't he nice?

Mamma—Not very, dear. He was seen at the French ball the other night.

Elsa—Do you bow to the one that saw him there, mamma?

Run Over by a Train.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 14.—[Special.] John Love was run over by a passenger train on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad in a tunnel, twelve miles from this city this evening. He was walking through the tunnel, when he was run down by the locomotive. He died of his injuries tonight.

The Strike Declared Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14.—The long and stubborn strike of the Reading employes was officially declared off tonight by a convention of delegates representing local assemblies in the Reading employes' convention, and men were given the right to apply for their old positions as individuals.

Before the High School.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, a very distinguished lecturer, at the invitation of superintendent Zetler, of the Macon public schools, delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture before the pupils of the high school this afternoon, which was intensely enjoyed.

Fire in the Picker Room.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—There was a small fire in the picker room of the Muscogee mills this afternoon. The damage was light, and no alarm was given.

Keep an Eye on Jay.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Jay Gould was at the Island of St. Thomas yesterday.

AFTER THE BLIZZARD.

Three physicians left Paris for Australia, taking with them germs of chicken cholera. The Australians are about to adopt Pasteur's plan of destroying their rabbits, in the face of very strong opposition.

Some Florida cabbages measure five feet across the top and weigh twenty-five pounds, so the Florida papers say. They also tell of a potato twenty-seven pounds in weight and a turnip weighing ten pounds.

There is a well patronized slave market in Cabul for the sale of slaves brought from Kafristan. Girls bring higher prices than women, and are sold according to height. Only Mohammedans are allowed to buy.

An English judge recently commuted the sentence of a prisoner to five years' imprisonment at hard labor instead of six months' imprisonment and two floggings. He thought the former sentence was more merciful.

A new rule for removing a cinder in the eye is given by an engineer. It is: "Let the injured eye alone and rub the other one, and the cinder will be out in two minutes." It is a simple remedy, though it sounds unreasonable, and worth trying.

Mr. C. O. D. Kelly, now living in San Francisco, is the sole survivor of Sam Houston's famous spy company in the Texan war of 1835. He carried the tidings of the massacre of the Alamo in 1836 to New Orleans, and from thence to New York. He was born in 1802, and is now in his eighty-sixth year.

In the office of the recorder of deeds, Philadelphia, is preserved a justice's docket over 100 years old. One of the entries in the volume is as follows: "Commonwealth agt. Stephen Blunt, July 24, 1778. Charged of drinking Damnation to General Washington and all his army. Defendant held in £300."

BRINGING OUT THE SECRETS.

The Inside History of Chattanooga's Last Campaign.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 14.—[Special.] A very sensational damage suit is on trial in this city. In August, 1886, Dr. J. L. Gaston was a candidate on the republican ticket for county judge. He had been city treasurer up to January 1, 1886, and on going out of office and up to April 25 following, was behind in his accounts about $3,000. Newell Sanders, a prominent republican, was chairman of the financial committee of the city council, and was one of the men who discovered the alleged shortage in Gaston's accounts. While Gaston was running for county judge Sanders joined the celebrated committee of 100, which elected a democrat over Gaston. The latter brought suit against Sanders for $25,000 for slander in circulating the report during the campaign that he was a defaulter. In the trial all of the secrets of the republican campaign have been brought out in the testimony, and it has created a decided sensation. Many of the leading republican and democratic politicians have been on the witness stand. A verdict will be reached tomorrow.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The Mills Tariff Bill Read to the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The ways and means committee today began formal consideration of the Mills tariff and revenue bill being read to the committee by the clerk. No amendments were offered, for the reason that they will not be in order until the consideration of the bill by paragraphs, which will begin tomorrow and be continued from day to day until completed.

Secretary Bayard said tonight that the treaty with China had been signed and would be sent to the president at once for transmission to congress. As to the provisions of the treaty the secretary declined to say anything.

News Notes from South Carolina.

HAMPTON, S. C., March 14.—[Special.]—During the session of the court held at this place last week, Judge A. P. Aldrich, presiding, W. Williams was tried for the murder of one Eiley and acquitted. The death of Ely took place some time last fall in an encounter with Williams, at Hampton C. H.

There are a few signs of thrift along this section of the Port Royal railroad. The enterprising McSweeney publishes a lively little sheet and manages to keep his readers posted on matters of interest.

Varnesville and Brunson's are in a healthy business condition. At the latter place there are two churches, a fine district school, and eight or nine stores, of which some are doing a good business.

The trade and shipping interest at Port Royal are increasing. It is known that Port Royal has the best harbor on our south Atlantic coast.

Burned to Death.

SELMA, Ala., March 14.—[Special.]—Intelligence of the most horrible burning to death of a child, name not learned, occurring near Plantersville yesterday, reached the city today. The child, aged six years, was left alone in a room with the fire. The supposition is that the clothes caught, resulting in burning the victim to a crisp. Shortly following the appalling death, the charred body was placed in a coffin. The limbs which were contracted and literally cringed, had to be broken to allow the coffin lid to be screwed on. The accident was the result of the carelessness of the mother, who was absent from home some time.

Memorial Services in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Services in honor of the late emperor of Germany will be conducted at the old historic German church at 20th and G streets next Friday, the 16th inst, at the same hour which the memorial services will take place at "Domkirche" in Berlin. The services here will be part German and part English. Rev. Mr. Muller, pastor, will officiate. As the capacity of the edifice is somewhat limited, admission will be by ticket. The Washington [saengerbund will be in charge of the musical portion of the services and will attend in a body.

Items from Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The famous baby case still hangs fire and the child is yet without a judicially indorsed mother. The whole day was consumed in the argument of the case and tomorrow the decision is expected.

William Pace, a negro employe of the Georgia Chemical works in this city, got his arm caught in the machinery this evening and was horribly crushed, necessitating amputation.

The ladies of Augusta will meet tomorrow at the Y. M. C. A. hall to organize a womans art and industrial exchange.

After Many Years.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—[Special.]—B. F. Horner, a private detective, returned from north Alabama today, having in charge Joe Winter, a white man wanted in Carroll county, Georgia, for murder. Winter brutally murdered a man in that county fifteen years ago, and has never been tried for the crime. Horner located the man near Sand mountain, where he was running an illicit still. He surrendered without resistance, and will be taken back to the scene of his crime tonight.

Will Not Handle Burlington Cars.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Delegates representing the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen of every railroad entering Chicago were in session today nearly eight hours. When the meeting came to a close, it was announced that engineers from each of the roads west, northwest and southwest, had formally voted to stick by the Burlington men—that is, refuse under any circumstances to handle a single Burlington car.

Hunting for Her Son's Murderer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—[Special.]—On the 14th of last January a man named William Brunner was mysteriously murdered at Cullman, this state. His mother lived at Calera, about 70 miles from the scene of the crime, but she heard of her son's death yesterday for the first time. Today she came to this city and employed a detective to clear up the mystery and find the murderer.

Prohibition Defeated.

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 14.—[Special.]—The election for "license" or "no license" was held here today, with the following result: "License" 1017, "no license" 161. Several county precincts are to be heard from, but there is no doubt of license being in vogue for another season.

Without Press Dispatches.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—[Special.]—The Evening News, a new afternoon paper, made its appearance this afternoon. Rufus M. Rhodes, late editor-in-chief of the Daily Herald, is editor and proprietor. It is a small six-column paper, without press dispatches.

The Appropriation Confirmed.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The city council met tonight, and confirmed the $10,000 appropriation for the Columbus exposition.

A Legend.

A lovely woman in an eastern land
Once swayed a kingdom with her slender hand;
Her burdens heavy, grew and weighed her down,
Upon her brow there pressed a jeweled crown.

Too cumbrous for its tender resting place,
The golden weight adorned a weary face;
She cried, "I have grown tired of my power,
It seemeth more unbearable each hour.

Let some one come that I may crown him king;
Within his hand he must a guerdon bring
That shall by far my boundless wealth exceed,
So, having it, I'll feel no other need."

Her wish was known, and lo! from far and near,
There thronged around her, poet, prince and peer,
With offerings of dazzling beauty, wrought
In wondrous shapes, and with deep meanings fraught

They laid their gifts down humbly at her feet;
She sighed, "Alas! I find them incomplete,
Within these sparkling stones no solace lies,
I dream of wealth revealed in human eyes."

Morn after morn a suppliant went away,
Until there came unto her throne one day
A man with empty hands, yet noble face
And form of matchless mould and peerless grace.

The queen looked up and asked, "What gift hast thou
To tender for the crown upon my brow?"
He gazed within her eyes and nought replied,
She crowned him, saying, "I am satisfied."

—Maude Annulet Andrews.

OFTEN DOUBTFUL.

But Not So if Governor Gray is on the Democratic Ticket.

Some Instructive Facts About Indiana Politics—Gray and Harrison the Favorites—Two Great Leaders.

"Indiana politics? Why, of course, we can tell you something on that subject. Here is Hon. Wesley W. Woolen, who was for eight years treasurer of the democratic state central committee, for many years a member of the state executive committee, and who has been in active political life for nearly forty years. And what he can't tell you I can, so I guess you will have it all."

The speaker was Colonel R. C. J. Pendleton, of Indianapolis, the gentleman who is in Atlanta in the interest of the Hendricks monument fund. These two gentlemen formed the center of an interested group at the Markham last night.

"A candidate for vice-president? You may be sure that Indiana will not go back on her past record in the matter of vice-presidents," said Mr. Woolen in response to a question. "And I will tell you right here that his name is Gray, and he is now governor of the great state of Indiana. Indiana will send a solid delegation for Gray to St. Louis."

"Yes," chimed in Colonel Pendleton. "And when that convention is in session there won't be enough men left in Indiana to drive the cattle in at night. The men will be down there working for Gray and the women will have to run the state during their absence."

"Governor Gary is popular, then."

"Indeed he is," was the answer. "And he is a splendid man. He may not be great, but he has shown decided executive ability and has given Indiana one of the best administrations she or any other state has had."

"What about old Joe McDonald?"

"Well, Joe is opposing Gray somewhat, though he himself doesn't want—or rather isn't a candidate for—the second place on the ticket. You see McDonald and his friends realize that it was Gray who defeated McDonald for the senate and elected Turpie. They haven't forgiven him for that and they will quietly work against Gray but their work will be in vain. Gray is just as certain to have the solid delegation as—well, as certain as anything can be. And we're going to nominate him, too."

"Bill English—he of blessed memory—what is Bill doing now."

"Mr. English is taking no active interest in politics, in fact does not meddle with it except when his son Will is a candidate. The newspapers have made a great deal of fun about Mr. English but it is entirely undeserved. He is one of the best men I know. He never pretended to be a statesman but he is a practical business man, a man of rare common sense. He is an able financier and could be as good a secretary of the treasury as any man in the country. No, he is out of politics and is just now writing a book upon the public men of Indiana."

"Governor Gray," said Mr. Woolen, "is not the greatest man in the democratic party in Indiana, nor the ablest; neither is McDonald or English. The ablest man is our senator, Dave Turpie. There is a man who is going to surprise somebody one of these days. He is a modest fellow, but in every way brilliant. I wish he had replied to Ingalls the other day. He would have raised his hair for him. Turpie is a man of splendid attainments, and while nothing of a politician, I regard him the formost man in Indiana today."

To all of which Colonel Pendleton assented most emphatically.

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"But what about Judge Gresham?"

"Judge Gresham is the ablest man the republicans have, and he is by all odds the best fellow, but Harrison has the party organization at his back, and he will have the solid delegation. There is no doubt of this. Harrison has John New, his Journal, and the republican machine at his back and the delegation will be instructed for him."

"But Harrison is not popular?"

"You are right there. He is able and is a shrewd political worker, but he is no mixer and is not at all popular. Governor Porter," said Mr. Woolen, "is two thousand or three thousand votes stronger than Senator Harrison, and Judge Gresham is probably stronger than either. Now I will say that he is the only man I have ever seen who might by any possibility make me swerve from my fealty to the democratic party. Gresham is a splendid man and is well liked by all who know him. He is certainly strong. About the delegation—I think it will be this way. The delegation will be instructed for Harrison, and about three-fourths of them will be enthusiastic for him. The other fourth will be for Gresham at heart, and if Gresham develops outside strength and Harrison does not—that is the way it will result, in my opinion—this one-fourth will do what it can to swing the delegation to Gresham."

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"But talking about Indiana's great men—politically great, I mean—Vice President Hendricks and Governor Morton were the greatest in their respective parties. Morton was most aggressive, and in this he differed greatly from Hendricks. Hendricks was not a man to go on the housetops and proclaim his views, but the charge that he was on the fence was unjust for he always had decided views, and he never concealed these views from anybody who had a right to know them. While he wasn't exactly a party organizer in the sense of having anything to do with the organization of the party, he was what might be termed a great harmonizer. He had the happy faculty of smoothing over any difficulties inside the party; and in that way, as in many others, was a tower of strength. He was Indiana's greatest democrat."

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The procession first consisted of the Modoc and Mohawk tribes, being formed at their wigwam, corner of Marietta and Foundry streets. Headed by the Capitol band these tribes, with their paleface friends, marched to the Cherokee wigwam, corner of Alabama and Broad, where the Cherokees joined them. The Comanches joined them at their wigwam, corner of Peachtree and Broad, and the procession then marched down Peachtree and up Marietta to Concordia hall. The combined lodges presented a very handsome appearance, about six hundred men being in line. The exercises in the hall begun with an address of welcome from the master of ceremonies, C. S. Atwood, Sachem of Ocmulgee Lodge, No. 2.

"It ought not to be called an address of welcome either," said Mr. Atwood, "for that's where I draw the line. It's just to break the ice, and you can call it anything but an address. I am glad to welcome so many pale faces, and to give you this opportunity of knowing us. Now, I'll tell you a few things about the history of the Red Men in Atlanta as they were told me by Mr. Cooper, of Mohawk, the oldest Red Man here. The order was founded here fourteen years ago, and for four or five years it prospered. But an unlucky coincidence in the English language gave people an idea that the Red Men were in some way responsible

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After some excellent music, Past Representative A. F. Lee was introduced by Mr. Atwood.

"I shall take for my text," said Mr. Lee, "the remark that a paleface made today. 'I have watched,' said he, 'the order of Red Men for several years, and I have come to the conclusion that where the Red Men are needed there you always find them.' And the growth of the order from the germ planted in Georgia by the establishment of Cherokee No. 1 in 1868 justifies that assertion. I find another reason for the decrease of the order here soon after it was founded. If you will glance at a list of the first Red Men you will find that a great many of them were Masons. They had been Masons for a long time, and they soon saw that the new order was bound to be a dangerous neighbor to the old one and they withdrew their support. But it was too late. The old Cherokees kept the fire burning, and time only was needed to place the order upon a firmer basis than ever. And about the order at large. Last year we gave $143,445 to sick brethren in the United States, gave $6,000 to our widows and orphans, and over $35,000 to defray the burial expenses of deceased brothers."

"And now," said Mr. Atwood, at the conclusion of Mr. Lee's remarks, "I want to introduce one of the best warriors in all these hills and valleys, Past Sachem W. J. Long, of the Mohawks."

"The rule that I learned in war times," said Mr. Long, "was that the little guns—the infantry—should open the fire, and the big guns come after. But they reversed the rule tonight, or I should have come first instead of Brother Atwood." Mr. Long gave a sketch of the Mohawk tribe and their growth in three years from 59 members to 125.

Mr. Atwood then announced that Mr. L. S. Morris, who had been announced as a speaker, was not present.

"I'll steal some of his time," said Mr. Atwood, "to urge upon the Red Men the importance of our league. It is simply an organization comprised of members from all the lodges, and for that reason is a safeguard against whatever disagreement might possibly arise between our tribes. It will enable us to work together, it will unite us, and unity is strength. Now, the next speaker is a pappoose, a real, live, promising pappoose, R. L. Sibley, of Comanche."

"I guess I am a pappoose," said Mr. Sibley, "and if Brother Atwood could know how nervous I've been for the past few minutes he would have called me a paleface without having to notice my complexion.

"In the backwoods of Georgia a circus was given once in which an elephant was advertised to do some clever things, but the elephant got left and they dragged out the monkey to amuse the disappointed people. Now, Mr. Litchmann was to have spoken tonight. He couldn't come and—they dragged me out. When the Red Men began to talk to me I said to them, 'I'm married. Ask my wife.' They told her about taking care of the sick brethren. My wife thought of mustard plasters and camphor, and quinine, and that argument was all that was needed. I'm fighting for Comanche. We have 211 today, 14 applications waiting to be acted upon, $700 in bank, have just expended $600 upon our hall, and other property would run our total up to nearly $2,000. Besides our warrior Attwood, we have an uncrowned King, a Gardner, just the same as the Lime Kiln club, and, greatest of all, what Barnum cared most for—a 'Jumbo.' A Red Man don't have to die to derive benefit from the order. In sickness and in health the order is a help to its members, and in death itself, so far as human love and sympathy can go, it is still a help."

Mr. Lee next spoke a few words. "I've spoken once," said he, "but I've just got hold of some figures that show an increase of 12,000 members in the United States during the past year. And while I'm speaking I might mention that four acres in the centre of Grant park in Florida, and that in a little while we will have a home for our aged brothers and their wives, and it will be an ornament that Red Man Grover Cleveland himself may be proud of."

This ended the regular exercises. High tea was in order, and the Red Men and their guests filed into the dining hall, and if pale face scalps don't come in abundance it isn't the fault of the Red Man's high tea.

The last of all was some excellent music by the band, and in a little while the hall was deserted. A band of thoughtful Red Men remembered Past Grand Sachem and Keeper of Records Jake Emmel was at his post, as acting fire chief. They carried the band to the Hook and Ladder building, and Red Man Emmel had a serenade and three hearty cheers.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A RARE TREAT.

Mr. Von Finkelstein at Park Street Church, West End.

Mr. Peter Von Finkelstein delivered his lecture, "The Homes and Haunts of Jesus," to a good audience at the Park street church, West End, last night. He held the close attention of his hearers for nearly two hours, and a more delighted crowd never listened to a better lecture in West End.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The Rev. Oscar F. Flippo, the distinguished Virginia lecturer, who is now in Florida, where he went to fill an engagement in the programmes at Lake Weir and the Florida Chautauqua assemblies, has been secured by the Ladies' Missionary society to stop in Atlanta on his return and deliver his inimitable lecture entitled "Keys to Hulock Heants." This lecture will be given at the Second Baptist church next Monday night. The citizens of Atlanta will be placed under obligations to the Ladies Missionary society, under whose auspices the lecture is to be delivered, for the rare treat in store for them. The Nashville Banner in commenting upon Mr. Flippo's visit to that city says: "This gentleman has surpassed all other American lecturers in mingling mirth with sense and sentiment, rendering his lectures both instructive and entertaining. One can follow the speaker through his constantly shifting scenes for two hours, and wish that there were two hours more for such rare pleasure."

***

A very happy wedding took place yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the residence of Mr. John N. Frain, 152 South Forsyth street, the bride being Miss Irene S. Barth, formerly of Charleston, and the groom being Mr. Eustace A. Ansley, lately of Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Barnett, in the presence of a few friends. After congratulations and good wishes of all, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley left the city for their future home—Baltimore, Md. Both have many friends and admirers in Atlanta, who wish them a happy journey through life.

***

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Lizzie Gottlieb, of Atlanta, to Mr. Louis Gordon, of Griffin. The wedding will take place in Atlanta at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, March 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 41 Calhoun street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Jacobson.

***

A unique entertainment is announced for tomorrow night at the residence of Mrs. Frank Logan, No. 53 Houston street. It will be a "bean bag party," given by the Young Peoples' society of the First Methodist church. A programme, replete with new and pleasing features, will be presented. After the regular programme is finished there will be refreshments. There will be plenty of good music. This promises to be one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given by this society.

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About People You Know.

Dr. and Mrs. Crichton are visiting Rome.

Miss Etta Wurne, of St. Paul, has returned home.

Miss Mary Curtis Barnes, of Chattanooga, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Davidson.

Miss Eulah Monraugh, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. J. O. Farrive, in Marshallville.

Mr. Winny D. Pearson, a prominent society young man of Columbus, is in the city.

Mrs. Jennie Bacon, one of Atlanta's artists, will soon make a visit to South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Potts, of West End, are visiting Mrs. Frank Potts in Chattanooga.

Miss Leola Nisbet, of Putnam county, is visiting Mrs. James Nesbit and Miss Pet Nesbit.

Miss Ennie Beard, of Charlotte, is visiting Mrs. H. Peck at her residence on Jones street.

Miss May Field, a Mississippi belle, is visiting Mrs. Charles Handy at the Kimball house.

Mrs. B. W. Wrenn and her two sons are visiting Atlanta. They will start for Florida tomorrow.

Miss Susan Geddings, of St. Andrews, S. C., has returned home, after a pleasant visit to friends in Atlanta.

Miss Flora Fitten, of Atlanta, has been visiting Mrs. W. A. McDougal. She returned home day before yesterday.

Miss Gussie Strong—than whom there are few more popular young ladies in Atlanta—has been visiting friends in Athens.

Miss Jennie Wade, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Flora D. Smith, of Danville, have been visiting Mrs. G. E. Capers in Atlanta. The returned home night before last.

Miss Miriam Armstrong, the intellectual and fascinating daughter of Dr. J. G. Armstrong, has returned from Athens, where she visited friends. She had a delightful visit.

Mr. Charles H. Wells, manager of Dixie, and his estimable wife will leave Atlanta today for an extended trip to the Pacific slope. They will visit all points of interest in California. They will not return to Atlanta before the middle of May.

SENT TO THE STOCKADE.

J. L. Mitchell Convicted the Third Time and Sent to Work for Ten Days.

J. L. Mitchell, a carpenter well known in Atlanta, was sent to the stockade yesterday for ten days, because he has been convicted of drunkenness three times since the new law was passed.

This is the first sentence under the new law. Mitchell was convicted in police court on the seventh of the present month and again on the tenth. Day before yesterday he was arrested again and yesterday morning when he stepped before Judge Anderson in response to a call, his face was long. Judge Anderson appeared nervous and uneasy too, and both judge and defendant were slow to begin work. Finally Judge Anderson remarked:

"Well, Mr. Mitchell, you are charged with being drunk. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Mitchell hesitated a minute, looking from the floor to the judge and from the judge to the floor again. Then he answered:

"I am guilty, I guess, judge."

"I am sorry for that," remarked the judge, picking up his pen. "I had hoped you wold be able to disprove the charge. This is your third conviction since the new law passed."

"I know that, judge," answered the man, trembling.

"And you know the law, Mr. Mitchell," remarked the judge, slowly. "You know that it compels me to send you to the stockade for a period not exceeding thirty days."

"But, judge, I can pay my fine," said the defendant in a pleading tone.

"That may be true but the law won't let you. I am compelled to send you where you can work."

"Can't you give me a big fine—the limit—fifty or one-hundred dollars. Let me pay out, don't send me out there for God's sake. I can't work."

"I am sorry I can't do as you ask," said the judge. "This is an unpleasant task and I'll send you for ten days."

Mitchell looked at the judge a minute and then passed into the prisoners' room. Later in the day he went below and in the afternoon was sent to the stockade.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg, and Mr. and Mrs. Salter gave a concert at the female college at Griffin on Tuesday night. The concert was largely attended. Mr. Sternberg was the recipient of a large basket of flowers from the music class of the seminary.

The preparations for the Wagner festival are progressing nicely. The first rehearsals will be held at the music room of Mrs. Ballard's institute this evening, that for ladies at 3:30, and that for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. The list of participants is growing rapidly, nearly 150 having volunteered to take part.

Dr. Hawthorne has commenced a series of meetings at the First Baptist church. He preached last night and will preach again tonight and again Friday night. Next week he will have the assistance of an eminent minister from Louisville. The meetings promise to be full of interest as Dr. Hawthorne's eloquence as a preacher and earnestness as a worker are well known.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. B. DOBBS, who has been on a visit to relatives and friends in New Orleans, has returned to her home in the city.

MR. H. I. KIMBALL left last night for a week's trip in Florida.

D. S. PAUL, of Paul & Gullatt, has gone to Philadelphia, New York and other northern cities on a business trip.

MR. JOHN GAREY has just returned from a visit to New Orleans.

DR. POTTS, of Rome, is in the city.

MR. J. D. PRICE, of Washington, is in Atlanta, and is stopping at the Arlington.

MISS EVA BAKER AND MISS EFFORD BAKER, of Roswell, are in the city.

MR. CHARLES E. R. DAYMOND, of Newton, Texas, is in the city among his old friends. He was for several years a resident of Atlanta.

REV. J. M. SPENCE, of Memphis, is in the city for a few days, and is the guest of his son, Mr. Marion W. Spence, at the Kimball.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

A BLOODY TRAIL

Leads to the Belief That the Watchman Shot Him.

A Conviction in Police Court and a One Hundred Dollar Fine—Gloer Dismissed Other Police News.

Blood stains were found early yesterday morning on the ends of the crossties on the Georgia railroad, over which the man at whom the railroad watchman shot night before last, ran.

The discovery was made by Captain Manley.

Early in the morning the captain passed over the track, examining it carefully, to ascertain whether or not the watchman had succeeded in hitting the fugitive. When near the bridge the captain detected a blood spot upon the end of a tie, and from that point on to the place where the fleeing man made his dangerous leap blood spots were found quite frequently. The captain stood upon the bridge from which the man sprang, and could easily see where he had struck the street below. The blood stains satisfied him that the watchman had hit the man, but, of course, the extent of the injury could not be told. After discovering the blood the captain made a thorough and careful inquiry through that section of the city, but was unable to secure any information at all. During the day, quite a number of physicians were called upon, but none of them had been called in to dress or examine any gun-shot wounds.

It is now believed that the watchman made good use of at least one of the bullets which he sent after the man he was chasing.

He Will Go to Chattanooga.

Detective Cason will leave for Chattanooga this morning, and will return tomorrow with Ed Thomas, a negro who is wanted in Atlanta. Thomas is one of the negroes who broke into the cars on the Western and Atlantic railroad about two weeks ago. The other two negroes have been arrested and are now in jail. Thomas, however, made his escape. The detectives have recovered $200 worth of the stolen goods. Among other things taken from the car was $800 worth of laces. The detectives have recovered over one hundred dollars worth of the laces. Thomas is the Atlanta negro whom the police thought was hung near Dalton a few nights ago.

She Was Not the Girl.

Ella Tyce, a young negro woman, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct. Mary Jones, one of the prosecuting witnesses, swore that the defendant dressed herself in a suit of police clothes and came to her house and broke in a door, claiming that she was looking for John Tyce, her husband. The defendant produced two witnesses who swore that Jones' statement was untrue and Judge Anderson dismissed the case.

The Turnpike Footpads.

The footpads who worked the Decatur turnpike Monday night and again Tuesday night, did not show up last night up to midnight. Private detectives were put upon the work yesterday and the road was carefully watched in the locality in which the highwaymen operated. The detectives, however, came off at midnight without having encountered any suspicious characters. They think they have a clue to the men who did the work.

He Was Fined One Hundred Dollars.

Con Meehan, the Mitchell street saloonist, was arraigned in police court again yesterday, charged with selling liquor on the Sabbath day, and was fined one hundred dollars and cost. Three witnesses subpœnaed for the city, swore, positively, that they had bought beer at Meehan's place on Sunday. Meehan deposited a certified check for one hundred dollars, and will appeal the case.

Stealing From the Park.

Major Sidney Root, of the park commission, was among the callers at police headquarters yesterday. The major's visit was for the purpose of calling he attention of the police department to thieving in the park. Within the past few days some parties have entered Fort Walker and carried away several shells and cannon balls which are piled up to give the place a warlike appearance.

They Were Dismissed.

James Gloer and John Presnell, the two saloon men on Broad street, near Mitchell, who were booked for selling whisky to a drunken man, appeared in court, but the case was dismissed upon motion of the city attorney.

BASEBALL NEXT WEEK.

Exhibition Games Between Washington and Birmingham in Atlanta.

Atlanta will probably have an opportunity to see some baseball next week.

The Washington National League club—familiarly known as "The Senators"—is at present in Birmingham. Yesterday Manager T. P. Sullivan, of that club, telegraphed to Atlanta to see if the grounds could be secured on the 19th and 20th—Monday and Tuesday of next week.

A favorable answer was sent him, and it is probable that two games will be played here on the days indicated.

TO BE BROKEN UP.

The Atlanta Recruiting Station Will Cease to Exist on the 31st.

Captain Kennedy, who has had charge of the United States army recruiting station at Atlanta, has received information that this station is to be broken up on the 31st inst.

"I suppose this is due," said Captain Kennedy, "to the rather meager results from this and a few other of the inland stations. Several have been discontinued. The stations in inland towns are not, for some reason, as profitable in results as those of seaboard towns. Another reason for the discontinuance—and I think the main one—is that the money for the recruiting branch of the service is running short."

Captain Kennedy has been transferred to Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Mr. R. M. Armheim, of Cincinnati, is trying to establish a skating rink in Atlanta. He will visit the city in a few days for the purpose of procuring a hall.

The work on the new capitol is so interesting that crowds of people stand along the neighboring streets and watch the workmen performing their perilous task.

The second annual chess tournament of the Atlanta chess and checker club will begin the 1st of next month. It is expected that about eighteen contestants will enter the lists.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Catchings, mother-in-law of Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, took place at the latter's residence yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. J. W. Lee conducted the services. The remains were taken to Oakland cemetery for interment.

The Atlanta Rifles' band was out last night under Professor Marston, the leader, serenading the young lady friends of the company. The band made excellent music, which was highly appreciated. The serenading will be continued tomorrow night.

Blenkie Howard, an aged colored woman, who lived in the fourth ward, was sitting on her bed last night, when she suddenly fell over. She was found to be dead, and it is supposed she died of heart disease. The coroner will hold a postmortem examination this morning.

Captain George Forbes, of the Atlanta Artillery, has perfected his arrangements for the entertainment in DeGive's Opera house the nights of March 26th and 27th. It will be, beyond question, the best entertainment of the sort ever given in the state. The officers of the other military organizations will heartily co-operate with him in his grand project. The particulars of his enterprise will be published in due time.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch treet, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Show a Great Success.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The Andress show has given three entertainments here this week, and opens an engagement at Marietta tonight. Our people went wild and the house was crowded each performance. The features were highly pleasing, and everybody who were so fortunate as to attend feel highly pleased. We heartily commend them to the public generally.

DR. C. A. RYDER,
J. B. GASTON,
United States Circuit Court Commissioner;
H. P. CAMP,
F. M. JOHNSON, Attorney;
J. W. WHELCHEL,
D. M. STRINGER,
Proprietor Opera House;
THOS. N. HANIE, Chief of Police.

WALKS AND TALKS.

"Yes, sir," said Colonel Tom McGill, of Chicago "I'm always glad to see old Atlanta, for she is the Chicago of the south, just as Chicago is the Atlanta of the northwest. Why don't you newspaper boys come up to Chicago to see me? I want to show you the town. And when I get back to Chicago I'll tell the boys if they want to see a town to come to Atlanta. One recovered from her big fire about as quick as the other; but it seems to me that, the sizes of the places considered, Atlanta now has the 'call' on growth, for I am told that she has gained about 5,000 people since the Piedmont exposition, and that they are going to give the exposition again."

***

Mr. John Hightower, of Empire, Dodge county, was in the city yesterday. "The lumber business is a big thing down our way. I believe we have the largest saw mill in the south at Empire. We work 250 hands, and can turn out about 100,000 feet of lumber in a day. No, I don't believe that the northwest can compete with southern Georgia on pine. They are getting so up that way that they are obliged to have our pine, and the demand for it is growing all the time. I don't know all about the tariff, but I do know one farmer in Dodge who made fifteen bales of cotton on fifteen acres without sticking a hoe in the ground; and I know another who planted watermelon seed in February and pulled forty-pound melons in June. I rather think we live in the best part of the state."

***

Placards containing the words "Bock Beer" are displayed in the windows of nearly all the barrooms of Atlanta. After disposing of a glass of this agreeable beverage, a connoisseur gave the following interesting information to a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION: "The name is in plain English 'buck beer.' It is the product of a rather peculiar etomological evolution. In the city of Einbeck, near Hamburg, in Germany, a noted brewer conceived the idea that beer, like wine, would improve with age; so he brewed a particularly strong beer, highly malted, and stored it away in his vaults to test what effect age would have upon it. That was in the fall of 1810. The following spring, however, this brewer ran short of beer and was forced to sell some of that he had stored away six months before. This beer was found to have improved, and it was pronounced excellent by all who drank it. Soon it got a big reputation, and the demand for the article could not be supplied. Its fame spread all over Germany, and it was known by the appellation of 'Einbecker beer.' In the course of time the first syllable was dropped, and 'Becker beer' became the favorite drink. Later it became still more popular. A facetious brewer, realizing the potency of this peculiar concoction of malt and hops, designed an appropriate trade mark—a buck butting a man. The name changed to 'buck beer,' by which it is known and enjoyed in all civilized countries of the world." It is estimated that several thousand glasses of "buck beer" were drank in Atlanta yesterday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Georgia.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

If so, attend to it at once, for it may become serious and end in consumption.

Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure will permanently cure Colds, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Sore Throat and Whooping Cough Cured.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 16, 1888.
Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure Co.:

Gentlemen—My two-year-old child had whooping cough in its severest form, and I could find nothing to relieve it until I procured a bottle of Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure. After taking about one-fourth of same the dear little one was cured completely and has not had the slightest cough since. I have used the remainder of the bottle in my family since for colds and coughs, and in every instance a cure was effected, especially in my own case. I had an aggravated sore throat and hacking cough of three weeks' standing, and was cured with four doses. Wishing you success. Respectfully, Mrs. T. K. FULLER, No. 20 Martin street.

Asthma Cured.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., December 24, 1887.—Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen—My daughter has been afflicted with asthma for the past five years; nothing gave her any relief until she gave your Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure a trial. Its effect was wonderful. I can heartily recommend it to all people suffering with asthma.

Yours very respectfully, R. L. CRANDALL.

Price $1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5.00. Trial size bottles 25 cents each.

For sale by all druggists, and prepared only by

Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Drawer 30. tue thu sat op e p

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
L. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Big G sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Trade Mark.

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE
SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND HAY FEVER
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO. ATLANTA, GA.

A Safe and Reliable Cure.

HAMMOND, Ga., September 15, 1887.
Canadian Catarrh Cure Co.:

Gentlemen—My wife was a great sufferer with Catarrh for over two years. She has been a little troubled ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago we were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we could get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her nose ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could not cure her, and used every catarrh remedy I could hear of. I spent over $50 the past year for remedies, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where she was. I offered $1,000 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured. We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure," and thought we would try it, and went to your office, when you gave my wife a small sample bottle of your remedy, and told us to come and get a large bottle when that was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and her health fully restored, and now does more work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the slightest return or the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Yours truly,
W. J. ALBRITTAN.

Dr. J. W. Collin & Son, druggists, of Gainesville, Ga., on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by express one dozen Catarrh Cure. Two bottles cured a case of fifty years standing."

We have hundreds of testimonials like the above Send for our book of information.

Large size bottles, $1; small, 50c.

If your druggist does not keep it send direct to
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,
14 E. Hunter Street, - - ATLANTA, GA.

If you will call at office we will give you a bottle free. o pedp

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE!

One Week, Commencing MONDAY, MARCH 12. MATINEES Wednesday & Saturday.

Engagement of the Favorite Actress,

LOTTIE CHURCH

Supported by Walter Fletcher and a strong cast, in a series of Comedies and Dramas.

Wednesday Matinee,
UNKNOWN!
Wednesday Night,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM!
Thursday Night,
DARK SIDE OF NEW YORK!
Friday Night—Leah, the Forsaken.
Saturday Matinee—Fa-Fe-To.

People's Popular Prices: 25c, 35c, 50c. Reserved seats at Miller's.

Thursday, March 22d,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

WILL APPEAR IN

RIP VAN WINKLE

The sale of seats begins Thursday morning, March 15th, at Miller's Book Store.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c.
mch11 12 13 14 15 18 21 22

NOTICE.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
ATLANTA, Ga., March 13th, 1888.

I WILL RECEIVE BIDS FOR FURNISHING summer uniforms for the Atlanta police force until Thursday, March 22d, 1888.

The uniforms are to be made of Middlesex cloth; 14 ounce goods for coats and vests, and 17 ounce goods for pants.

A. B. CONNOLLY,
Chief Police.

References by permission: Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

BRYAN & LANDELL,

(Members Chicago Board of Trade and Stock Exchange.)

Commission Merchants,

ATLANTA BRANCH
9½ PEACHTREE STREET,
Rooms 3 and 4.

BUY AND SELL
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COTTON, STOCKS, OIL, ETC.,
ON MARGINS,

For future delivery or otherwise, placing deals on any Exchange desired.

DIRECT WIRES. QUICK SERVICE. UNSURPASSED FACILITIES

GOSSETT & CHASE,

(Resident Managers.)

TELEPHONE 81. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

——NOW ISSUES A POLICY KNOWN AS AN——

Endowment or Bond Policy,

Combining Protection and Investment that will prove especially attractive to the representative business men of this community. For example—A man at age 30 takes $10,000, payable to him in cash at age 50.

If he dies the first year the company pays his beneficiary - - $10,515 00
If he dies the second year the company pays his beneficiary - - 11,030 00
If he dies the third year the company pays his beneficiary - - 11,545 00
If he dies the fourth year the company pays his beneficiary - - 12,060 00
If he dies the fifth year the company pays his beneficiary - - 12,575 00

At the end of each 5-year period the Company will pay him his dividends in cash, which he can use to

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....7 25 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis..12 05 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis.....2 00 p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis.....7 40 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville...6 55 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....6 55 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....6 10 a m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....6 10 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points.....6 15 a m	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York.....10 30 p m
No. 12—From Hawkinsville and Macon....	No. 11—for Macon and Hawkinsville....

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*.....7 15 a m	To Savannah*.....6 50 a m
" Barnesville..8 15 a m	To Macon*.....10 00 p m
" Barnesville..9 50 a m	To Hapeville*.....12 01 p m
" Macon*.....1 15 p m	To Macon*.....2 30 p m
" Hapeville*..1 40 p m	To Barnesville*...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*.....5 40 p m	To Barnesville*...5 40 p m
" Macon*.....10 35 p m	To Savannah*.....7 15 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*.....9 00 a m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*.....6 50 a m	To Chattanooga*..1 40 p m
" Marietta..8 35 a m	To Rome.....3 45 p m
" Rome.....11 05 a m	To Marietta.....4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*.....1 40 p m	To Chattanooga*..5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*.....6 10 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..7 20 a m	To Montgomery*..2 00 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 25 p m	To Columbus*.....6 40 p m
	To Montgom'ry*..12 40 p m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*.....6 30 a m	To Augusta*.....8 00 a m
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur.....9 00 a m
" Decatur.....10 15 a m	To Clarkston.....12 10 p m
" Augusta*...1 00 p m	To Augusta*.....2 45 p m
" Clarkston..2 20 p m	To Covington.....6 15 p m
" Augusta*...5 45 p m	To Atlgusta*.....9 00 p m
" Decatur.....4 55 p m	To Decatur.....4 00 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula.....8 25 a m	*To Charlotte.....7 40 a m
*From Charlotte..12 20 p m	To Lula.....4 30 p m
*From Charlotte..9 40 p m	*To Charlotte.....6 00 p m

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 15 a m	To Birming'm*...1 25 p m
From Tallapoosa..8 50 a m	To Tallapoosa.....5 00 p m
*From Birm g'm..5 45 p m	*To Starkville.....11 00 p m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston.....1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur.....12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur.....1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston...12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....2 20 p m

*Daily—Daily except Sunday—†Sunday only
All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Bond and Stock Broker,
24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.
FOR SALE.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock.
Atlanta City bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad bonds.
State of Georgia bonds.
Georgia Railroad bonds.
Atlanta Gas Light Company stock.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

NORTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK
No. 7 Pryor Street.
DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Accounts of manufacturers, country merchants and farmers received. Accommodations extended as far as consistent to sound banking. We draw drafts payable in all parts of Europe, pay interest on special deposits and make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
dec11 dly

CAPITAL CITY BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS
Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—TRANSACTED—
Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct15 tf

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
Bond and Stock Broker,
12 East Alabama Street.
FOR SALE.
2,000 shares Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company stock.
THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

In the Stud.

WILKERSON.

Description: Dark mahogany bay, foaled 1884; 15½ hands, of the kindest disposition, with perfect action, great courage, very speedy and a model in style and finish; bred by Frank Maupin in Madison county, Ky. Will make the season of 1888, ending July 1st, at the stables of Cox, Hill & Walker, 29 West Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. Limited to 30 mares.

Pedigree: Sired by Count Wilkes, (son of George Wilkes, the greatest trotting sire that has ever lived dam by Emiry's Lexington; 2d dam by Walker Wagner; 3d dam by Grey Eagle.

His sire, Count Wilkes, No. 4601, is one of the very best bred sons of the great George Wilkes; dam Jewel, (winner of grand prize at St. Louis and the dam of Gambetta; record, 2:28 and The King, record, 2:20½; and full sister to Black Maria; record, 2:26, and 3 mile record of 7:35) by Gill's Vermont, No. 104, 2d dam by Cannon's Whip; 3d dam by Imported Buzzard. The dam of Wilkerson is strictly thoroughbred and a noted mare in Kentucky. From her he inherits finish and great endurance and he is a very desirable horse to mate with the mares of this section. Terms, $25.00 the season; $35 to insure. Strictly cash at time of service. Apply to

T. J. POLLARD, 43 Loyd St., or
B. F. WALKER, 26 W. Hunter St.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a specialty. Also bottled English Ale, Dublin Porter and Lager Beer. Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff; Guns and Ammunition; Pistols and Cartridges; also Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons; Glass and Crockery ware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store. Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest.
PETER LYNCH.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG
ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT!
Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decline and Functional disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatise sent free upon application.
MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 14, 1888.

New York exchange buying at ⅛ premium and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½s Bid. Asked.		
20 year.....105½	106½	
Ga. 6s, 1889.....101	101½	
Ga. 7s, gold.....105	106	
Ga. 7s, 1895.....117	—	
S. C. Brown.....105	—	
Savannah 8s.....103	105	
At'ta 8s, 1902.121	—	
At'ta 8s, 1892.107	—	
At'ta 7s, 1904.120	122	
At'ta 7s, 1906.112	—	
At'ta 6s, L. D.107	—	
At'ta 6s, S. D.100	102	
Atlanta 5s.....102½	104	
Atlanta 4½s.....102	103	
Augusta 7s.....112	—	
Macon 6s.....110	114	
Columbus 6s.....98	—	
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l.200	500	
Merch'ts B'k..140	145	
B'k State Ga...140	—	
Gate City Nat..140	—	
Capital City....100	—	
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897...107	109	

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga 6s, 1910.....110	—	
Ga. 6s, 1922.....111	—	
Cent. 7s, 1893...107	—	
C., C. & A. 1st.108	—	
A. & C. 1st.....118	—	
A. & C. inc....101	—	
W. of A. 1st....102	103	
do. 2d....105	107	
Ga. Pac. 1st.....103	110	
Ga. Pac. 2d.... 47	51	
Am'cus, Prest.		
& L'mkin 1st 7s.107½	110	
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia 94	205	
At. & Char.....80	—	
Southwest'n...127	—	
S. Carolina.....5	10	
Central 117	—	
Central deb.....100	102	
Aug. & Sav.....127	130	
A. & W. Pt.....109½	111	
do. deb.....102	103	
C., C. & A.....25	35	

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 14—The stock market opened strong on London buying. After the first hour the bears made a fierce attack on the whole market and a number of damaging rumors were put in circulation. The market closed strong on light business. The loan crowd shows a good demand for stock and the short interest was large in all prominent shares. Business on the exchange continued to show the effects of the storm. No orders have been received from any of the domestic centers. Sales 18,000 shares.

Money easy at 2, closing offered at 2½. Sterling exchange steady and unchanged.

Stocks closed as follows: Chicago and Alton, 145; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 124½; Delaware and Hudson, 106½; Lackawanna, 127½; Erie, 24½; Erie preferred, 57; Fort Wayne, 153; Illinois Central, 130; Lake Shore, 90½; Louisville and Nashville, 64½; Michigan Central, 78; Missouri Pacific, 84; Jersey Central, 78½; Norfolk preferred, 43½; Northwest, 107½; Northwest preferred, ex-dividend, 140½; New York Central, 103½; Pacific Mail, 33½; Reading, 62½; Rock Island, 111½; St. Paul, 76; St. Paul preferred, 114½; Manitoba, 105; Omaha, 34½; Union Pacific, 54½; Wabash, 12½; Wabash preferred, 23; Western Union, 76½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 14, 1888.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
March	9.10@ 9.97	9.78@ 9.80
April	10.02@ —	9.56@ 9.87
May	10.10@ —	9.96@ 9.97
June	10.17@ —	10.04@ 10.05
July	10.23@ —	10.08@ 10.09
August	10.28@ —	10.14@ 10.15
September	9.10@ —	9.82@ 9.84
October	9.09@ 9.71	9.63@ 9.65
November	9.58@ 9.61	9.53@ 9.54
December	9.62@ —	9.59@ 9.60
January	9.67@ —	9.61@ 9.63

Closed steady; sales 125,000 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	11
Air-line Railroad	18
Georgia Railroad	6
Central Railroad	1
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	2
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	7
Georgia Pacific Railroad	1
A. and P.	—
Total	46
Receipts previously	102,494
Total	102,540
Stock September 1	81
Grand total	102,621
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped to-day	463
Shipped previously	86,048
Taken by local spinners	6,560
Total	93,071
Stock on hand	9,550

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	46
Same time last year	10
Showing an increase of	36
Receipts for the week	326
Same week last year	113
Showing an increase of	213
Receipts since September 1	102,540
Same time last year	121,847
Showing a decrease of	18,307

NEW YORK, March 11—Hubbard, Price & Co. in their circular today, say: The entire interruption of communication with all points out of New York created an uneasy feeling, and brokers commenced to sell the market down upon the exhaustion of the margin in their hands, and their inability to communicate with their customers. Advantage was taken of this fact by some bears to cut prices with result, probably, of the widest fluctuations in proportion to the small amount of trading, and the condition of the market was so obviously artificial, and resulted in such great injustice to many interests, that at an informal meeting of the members present this afternoon it was unanimously resolved to suspend trading till Friday.

The New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—[Special.]—Liverpool closed barely steady at 2-64, a decline from yesterday, and New York 16@18 below Monday. The decline in New York was not explained until after the close there. It appears that communication with all points outside of New York, both by mail and telegraph, has been so completely cut off that brokers there were unable to reach the customers, for whom they held contracts, or to receive the margins that may be in transit in the delayed mails of several days. The decline was evidently precipitated by the selling out of the longs, who had not been heard from, but who may have margins actually on the way, but delayed by the blockade of the railroads, and as it seems probable that communications may be interrupted for several days, the New York exchange thought best to suspend all business until communication can be re-established. This will prevent further liquidation of long contracts, against which the members may be ready to put up margins, but prevented from doing so while the blockade exists. Our market closed 12 lower. Spots are quoted 1-16 cents down (middling 9⅝). Dull and easy. C. N. D. dispatches were the only ones received from New York today. Futures closed barely steady. January, 9.05@9.10 March, 9.41@9.43. April, 9.42@9.43. May, 9.49 June 9.77@9.78. July, 9.66. August, 9.63@9.64. September, 9.21@9.25. November, 9. December, 9.01@9.02.
GLENNY & VIOLETT.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling uplands 5 7-16, middling Orleans 5 7-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 13,000; American 10,200; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 21-64; April and May delivery 5 25-64, 5 25-64; May and June delivery 5 26-64; June and July delivery 5 28-64; July and August delivery 5 30-64, 5 31-64; August and September delivery 5 31-64, 5 31-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 5,400 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 23-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 23-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 24-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 26-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 28-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 29-64, buyers; August and September 5 29-64, value; September and October delivery 5 21-64, sellers; futures barely steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 23-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 23-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 24-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 26-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 28-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 29-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 28-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 20-64, sellers; September delivery 5 28-64, sellers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, March 14—Cotton nominal; sales 125 bales; middling uplands 10½; middling Orleans 10¼; net receipts 483; gross 524; consolidated net receipts —; exports to Great Britain —; to France —; to continent —; stock 360,582.

GALVESTON, March 14—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 177 bales; gross 177; sales none; stock 15,797; exports coastwise 1,390.

WILMINGTON, March 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 64 bales; gross 64; sales none; stock 5,428.

SAVANNAH, March 14—Cotton dull; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 646 bales; gross 646; sales 200; stock 44,324; coastwise 1,016.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 1,960 bales; gross 2,866; sales 1,000; stock 275,889; exports to continent 5,499.

MOBILE, March 14—Cotton very dull: middling 9⅝; net receipts 8 bales; gross 8; sales 100; stock 26,667; exports coastwise 100.

MEMPHIS, March 14—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 9⅝; net receipts 495 bales; shipments 1,419; sales 200; stock 90,879.

AUGUSTA, March 14—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 133 bales; shipments —; sales 77.

CHARLESTON, March 14—Cotton, nothing doing; middling 10½; net receipts 252 bales; gross 252; sales none; stock 20,744; exports coastwise 1,210.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 14—[Special.]—Early reports and early trading promised a fair day's business in wheat. The result of the session, however, showed that the market was a decidedly heavy one. The visible supply decreased 885,000 bushels. There was a rumor that the government statistician had made an error of 30 million bushels in the amount of exports. In the pit the opening was marked by heavy buying. Although buying by a few houses was conspicuous, the market failed to repond to any great degree. May opened at 80@80¼c, sold at 80½c for the outside, and, after settling back to 80⅛@80⅜c, the pit was dull until near the close, when, from a lack of support, the price went off and closed at 79½c.

The interest in corn was secondary to wheat. The range was narrow and sales more limited, and the closing about steady at inside prices for the session. The visible supply decreased 140,000 bushels for the week.

Trading in provisions went by fits and starts, opening strong, but gradually weakened and showed no disposition to react. The aggregate trading, however, was large, especially in short ribs. Professionals were credited with selling over two million pounds. Buying was scattered, but several fair sized lots were picked up by shorts, but did not affect values, the decline being 5c and the last sales were at 7.30 for May—a drop of 12½c from yesterday's close. Lard broke 5c and pork 15c, and closed weak at inside figures. The shorts evinced less inclination to buy, and the shorts became anxious to sell.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
May	80	8 8⅝	7 9⅝
June	80¼	80⅝	80
July	80½	80⅝	80
CORN—			
May	51¾	52¼	51¾
June	51⅝	52¼	51⅝
July	52	52¼	51⅞
OATS—			
May	31¼	31⅝	31½
June	31¼	31¼	31½
PORK—			
May	14 30	14 30	19 12½
June	14 32½	14 32½	14 17½
LARD—			
May	7 72½	7 72½	7 70
July	7 77½	7 77½	7 75
SHORT RIBS—			
June	7 37½	7 37½	7 30
July	7 50	7 50	7 37½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 14, 1833.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 14— Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; choice family $4.25; family $4.00; extra $3.75. Wheat — No. 2 red $1.03; Georgia red 90c. Bran—Large sacks $1.15; small $1.17. Corn Meal—Plain 72c; bolted 72c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.25. Corn—Choice white 74c; No. 2 white Tennessee 72c; No. 2 mixed 70c. Oats — No. 2 mixed 45c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

BALTIMORE, March 14—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.35@2.75; extra $3.00@3.75; family $4.00@4.50; city mills superfine $3.25@3.60; extra $3.00@3.75; Rio brands $4.75@5.00. Wheat, southern firm but quiet; western nominally steady; southern red 91@—; amber 9 —@—; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western white red spot 88 bid. Corn, southern firmer; white 57@57½; yellow 56@57. Oats, southern firmer; white 37@37½; mixed 36@37.

NEW YORK, March 14—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $3.30@$4.40; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat dull but quiet; No. 2 red March and April nominal; May 91⅛@91⅝; June 90⅝@90¾. Corn steady; No. 2 March 60¼@60½; April 60@60⅛; May 59⅝@60. Oats steady; mixed western 35@41; No. 2 May —. Hops dull: state 5@14; California 6@12.

ST. LOUIS, March 14—Flour quiet. Wheat closed a fraction better: No. 2 red fall cash 84@83½; April 82⅝; May 82⅞@83⅛. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed cash 46; April 45½; May 46¾@46¾. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed cash 30½; May 32½.

CHICAGO, March 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter wheat $3.00@$4.35; spring wheat, $3.30@4.25; spring patent $4.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 79¼@77; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red —. No. 2 corn 44¾@ 50¾. No. 2 oats 2 ¾.

CINCINNATI, March 14—Flour steady; family $3.35@$3.70; fancy $3.75@$3.90. Wheat firm: No. 2 red 83. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 52@53¾. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 33½.

LOUISVILLE, March 14—Grain quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red 86; longberry 88. Corn, No. 2 mixed 52; do. white 51½. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 33½; do. white 33¼.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 14—Coffee—Lower and inlgood demand. We quote: Choice 18c; prime 18c; good 17c; fair 16c; low grade 15c. Sugar — Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 7¾c; standard A 7¼c; extra C 7c, yellow extra C 6¾c. Syrups —New Orleans choice 50@60c; prime 35@38c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 33c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 16c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Assorted sticks 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $13.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood per gross $1.15; per 200 $2.50; per 8 $.50; per 100 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5¼c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese —Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW YORK, March 14—Coffee fair Rio nominal at 18½; options 15@20 points higher; No. 7 Rio March 9.75; April 9.60@9.80; May 9.55@9.90; June 9.45@9.65. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 4 13-16; refined quiet; C 5½; extra C 5⅝; white extra C 5¾@5¾; yellow 5¼; off A 5 9-16; mould A 7; standard A 6⅝; confectioners A 6⅝; cut loaf and crushed 7½; powdered 7; granulated 6¾; cubes 7. Molasses steady; 50-test 20@20½. Rice firm; domestic 4¼@6¾.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 14 — Provisions firm. Pork $14.37½. Lard 7.35@7.40. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 6.00; long clear 7.25; clear ribs 7.37½; short clear 7.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.87½; long clear 7.87½; short ribs 8.00@8.05; short clear 8.20@8.25; hams 10¾@12.

LOUISVILLE, March 14—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 7.90; clear sides 8.50; shoulders 6½. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.35; clear sides 8.05; partly cured shoulders 5½. Mess pork $14.75. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12½. Lard, choice leaf 9¼.

NEW YORK, March 14—Pork steady; one year old mess 14.75@16.00; new $15.00@$15.25. Middles nominal, Lard weak; western steam spot 8.03; April 7.98; May 7.97@7.98; August 8.03@8.09; city steam 7.65; refined to continent 7.70.

CHICAGO, March 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.65. Lard 7.62½@7.65. Short ribs loose 7.20. Dry salted shoulders boxed 6.00@6.10; short clear sides boxed 7.65@7.70.

ATLANTA, March 14—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@13½c. Lard — Pure leaf, tierces 10c; refined 9c.

CINCINNATI, March 14—Pork easier at $14.50. Lard nominal at 7.60. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 7.35. Bacon quiet; short ribs —; short clear 9½.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 14— Horses — Plug $65@00; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, March 14—Hogs steady; common and light $4.00@$5.30; packing and butchers $5.35@$5.60.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, March 14—Whisky steady at $1.09.
ST. LOUIS, March 14—Whisky steady at $1.05.
CHICAGO, March 14—Whisky $1.14.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

INVIGORINE.

Dr. Woolley's
INVIGORINE
For Diseases of NERVES, KIDNEYS, AND BLOOD,
Dyspepsia, and all Languid or Debilitated Conditions of the System; Loss of Nerve Power, from whatever cause, so usual with Lawyers, Preachers and Writers; and Feebleness from Old Age. In Stages of Puberty and Change of Life Invigorine regulates and quiets. PRICE $1.00 for Full Pint Bottle. Sold by Druggists. B. M. WOOLLEY & CO., Manuf'rs, ATLANTA, GA.

Notice to Contractors.

The undersigned, the Building committee of Augusta's National Exposition company will receive sealed proposals until March 24, 1888:

1. For building the main building complete, contractor to furnish all material and labor. Brick work and painting not included.
2. For labor and all materials, lumber, shingles, brick work and painting not included, for above described building.
3. For lumber and shingles needed, or parts of same, for above described building.

Said building will be built according to plans and specifications drawn by Macmurphy & Story, architects, at whose office they can be seen, and where any other information needed can be had. Said committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

STEWART PHINIZY, chairman,
W. H. WARREN,
JAS. T. BOTHWELL,
WM. MULHERIN,
E. W. DEVENEY.

thu fri sun

Notice to Contractors

BIDS WILL BE OPENED MARCH 21st FOR laying 17,800 feet of water main Call at water works office and examine plans and specifications. thu fri sat

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having demands against Dr. Louis E. Borcheim, late of Fulton county, deceased, to present them to me, properly made out, as required by law, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment.

MORRIS HIRSCH,
Executor of Louis E. Brocheim.
March 14, 1888. Thur o e w 4 w

Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY the 29th inst. for 20,000 feet 1½ dressed flooring; also for 150,000 feet of spruce pine or poplar ceiling 8 to 5 inches wide, 1 inch thick, dressed and matched. Must be thoroughly dry, small knots not objectionable if sound. Delivery to commence in April, and continue as required in lots of about 20,000 feet.

R. preserving Construction Co.,
H. I. KIMBALL, General Manager.

RAILROAD COMMISSION, OF GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.
L. N. TRAMMELL,
ALEX S. ERWIN,
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.
} Commissioners.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 13, 1888.

CIRCULAR NO. 106.

Upon application and for the convenience of certain roads, the date for the enforcement of Circular Order, No. 103, (known as "Penny Circular,") is hereby extended so as to go into effect on or before the first day of June, 1888.

By order of the board.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.

RAILROAD COMMISSION, OF GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.
L. N. TRAMMELL,
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.
} Comm'rs.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 13, 1888.

CIRCULAR NO. 107.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RULE NO. 6 OF PASSENGER RULES.

The following has been adopted by the Railroad Commission as a substitute for Rule No. 6, of the "Rules Governing the Transportation for Passengers," taking effect March 20th, 1888:

The Commission will consider applications for an advance or reduction in the standard tariff for the transportation of passengers, but no change in rates shall be in effect or put in force until ratified by the Commission and published in the newspapers of the state as required by law in section VI of the act approved October 14th, 1879; provided, that this rule shall not be construed as placing any restriction on the privilege of railroad companies to make special rates on excursion trains or to issue what are called "commutation tickets," provided no unjust discrimination is practiced.

By Order of the Board.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.

RAILROAD COMMISSION, OF GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.
L. M TRAMMELL,
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.
} Commissioners.
Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1888.

CIRCULAR NO. 108.

AMENDMENT TO CLASSIFICATION.

There having been some misunderstanding as to the proper application of percentages to fertilizers, the classification of said article as contained in Circular No. 82, is amended so as to read as follows:

1. Fertilizers—C. L. [Rule One] M
Fertilizer—L. C. L. [Rule One] L K
2. The classification of "Rags," as contained in Circular No. 82, is hereby corrected by omitting the figure "4" found in "released" column, taking effect March 20, 1888.

By order of the Board.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.

Take the Midland Route
(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
NO CHANGE OF CARS
—BETWEEN—
ATLANTA AND COLUMBUS
—AND ONLY ONE CHANGE TO—
UNION SPRINGS, TROY AND EUFAULA.
TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA (via C. R. R. and Griffin) 2:30 p. m.,
ARRIVES COLUMBUS 7:15 p. m.
NORTH BOUND TRAIN.
LEAVE COLUMBUS 8:20 a. m., ARRIVE ATLANTA 1:15 p. m.
In advance of other trains.
Making connection certain in Union Depot for all points beyond Atlanta.
Trains leave McDonough southbound at 2:30 p. m. Accommodation train leaves Griffin at 5:00 p. m., arriving Columbus 10:55 a. m.
C. W. CHEARS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., M. E. GRAY, Superintendent.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LUMBER!
LONG LEAF
YELLOW PINE
FLOORING, CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES
LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.
HUDSON & DOBBS,
Cor. Hunter St. & Central R.R.
TELEPHONE 1040.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 20 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.....8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta.....10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville..8 25 p m	Lv. Macon.....7 10 a m
Ar. Athens.....5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville..9 19 a m
Ar. Washington..2 20 p m	Lv. Washington 11 20 a m
Az. Milledgeville.4 13 p m	Lv. Athens.....9 00 a m
Ar. Macon.....6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville.....8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta.....3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta.....9 05 p m	Lv. Augusta.....10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta.....5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta.....6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur.....9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur.....9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta.....10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....6 15 p m	Lv. Covington.....5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur.....6 31 p m	Lv. Decatur.....7 25 a m
Ar. Covington....8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAIL

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack.....1 30 a m	Lv. Macon.....6 30 p m
Ar. Macon.....7 30 a m	Ar. Camack.....11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signal'd, stop at any regular flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood

RINE For Diseases of NERVES, KIDNEYS, AND BLOOD,

Loss of Nerve Power, from whatever cause, so usual with Stages of Puberty and Change of Life Invigorine regu- ggists. B. M. WOOLLEY & CO., Manuf'rs, ATLANTA, GA.

COMPANY, NAGER. 17th 1887.

the following

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	7 45 a m
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passengers at Grovetown, wood, Barnett, boro, Madison, ionyers Litho-

Pass. Agent. Manager, Ga.

Company.)

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NGTON, to New York.

	Express No. —
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pm	7 40 am
a m	3 45 pm
a m	7 17 pm
a m	9 00 pm
N.	
	4 30 pm
	6 44 pm
	7 12 pm
	6 40 am
	6 05 am
	8 25 am

RTHEASTERN

	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
y	
a m	4 30 pm
p m	9 00 pm
ly	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
a m	5 00 pm
p m	9 40 pm

fice and Kim reets.

Pass. Agt., shington, D. C. RGENT, ky Pass. Agt,

R. RAILROAD

			A. M.
			8 30
	5 00	4 05	Lv. E. T. V. & G. Ry Jct. Ar.
			8 20
			Lv. University Pl'ce F. Ar.
			Lv. ..... Roseland F.... Ar.
	5 35	4 30	Lv. ..... Haperville ... Ar.
	6 00	4 50	Lv. McCULLOUGHS Ar.
			7 40
			Lv. ..... Selma F.....
			Lv. ..... Davis .....
			Lv. ..... Gilbert's F.....
	7 00	5 20	Lv. FAYETTEVILLE...
			7 00
			Lv. ..... Nash's F.....
	7 30	5 50	Lv. ..... Wools y's.....
		6 12	Lv. Flint River S'ng. Ar.
			6 20
	8 15	7 00	Ar. ..... Camp Siding.....
			5 50

A. M.	P. M.
	3 40
	4 15
	4 45
	5 23
	6 40
	7 45
	9 10
	9 35
	11 55

A. M.	P. M.
8 30	
8 20	5 20
	7 00
	4 15
6 30	
6 20	3 40
5 50	3 00
A. M.	P. M.

NOTES—F, Flag stations. Read rules on back of time table. Nos. 2 and 3 run daily. Nos. 1 and 4 daily except Sunday. Trains Nos. 2 and 3 leave from and arrive at E. T., V. & G. Railway Passenger Depot. Trains Nos. 1 and 4 leave from and arrive at E. T., V. & G. Railway Junction. Nos. 1 and 2 meet at Fayetteville. Nos. 3 and 4 meet at McCullough's. Meeting points in bold type.

JOHN N. DUNN, General Manager. H. L. COLLIER, Chief Engineer. H. C. HARRIS, President. A. SHAW, Superintendent.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE NO. 3.

☞ In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome	6 00 am	2 30 pm
East Rome	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Holmes	6 51 am	2 51 pm
Chambers	7 02 am	3 02 pm
New Bethel	7 15 am	3 15 pm
Summit	7 26 am	3 26 pm
Brooks	7 34 am	3 34 pm
Lake Creek	7 39 am	3 39 pm
Dyars	7 52 am	3 52 pm
Cedartown	8 10 am	4 10 pm

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	9 21 am	5 31 pm
Brooks	9 26 am	5 36 pm
Summit	9 35 am	5 45 pm
New Bethel	9 44 am	5 54 pm
Chambers	9 59 am	6 09 pm
Holders	10 08 am	6 18 pm
Holmes	10 21 am	6 31 pm
East Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm
Rome		

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad at Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

—VIA—

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The Most Splendidly Constructed and Equipped Line, Affording the Most Luxurious Traveling Accommodations East of the Mississippi River. The Direct Line to

Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missiouri, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, California and the Northwest.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 54.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac...	1 25 pm	11 00 pm	5 00 pm
Ar Tallapoosa, Ga. Pac	3 55 pm	1 30 am	8 05 pm
Ar Anniston, Ga. Pac...	5 23 pm	3 09 am	.....
Ar Birming'm, Ga. Pac	8 10 pm	6 00 am	.....
Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac.	.....	1 25 pm	.....
Ar Artesea, Ga. Pac....	.....	2 25 pm	.....
Ar Starkesville, Ga. Pac	.....	8 15 pm	.....

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Birmingham	11 00 pm	Lv Birmingham 6 30 am
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 48 am	Ar Memphis 5 00 pm
Ar Meridian	4 00 am	Ar Springfield 8 10 am
Ar New Orleans	9 20 am	Ar Fort Scott 12 55 pm
Ar Jackson	8 05 am	Ar Kansas City 5 30 pm
Ar Vicksburg	10 30 am	
Ar Shreveport	8 15 pm	
Ar Dallas	6 57 am	Lv Memphis 5 40 pm
Ar Fort Worth	8 20 am	Ar Little Rock 12 35 am
		Ar Texarkana 7 00 am
		Ar Dallas 6 45 pm
		Ar Fort Worth 8 10 pm

THROUGH CARS.

No. 50—Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreveport and New Orleans, La.

No. 52—Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham. Passenger Coaches Atlanta to Memphis without change. For further particulars address

B. F. WYLY, JR. Gn. A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt. ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l T. P. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.

G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agent. J. Y. SAGE, General Manager. Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect March 11th, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 59 Daily.	No. 52 Daily	No. 56 Fast D'ily
Leave Atlanta	2 00 p m	12 00 p m	6 40 a m
Arrive Newnan	3 17 p m	1 47 a m	6 49 p m
" LaGrange	4 15 p m	3 05 a m	8 46 a m
" West Point	4 45 p m	3 42 a m	9 18 a m
" Opelika	5 23 p m	3 40 a m	10 05 a m
Arrive Columbus	6 40 p m	11 05 a m	11 05 a m
Arrive Montgomery	7 20 p m	7 00 a m	12 00 m
Arrive Pensacola	5 15 a m	2 30 p m	.....
Arrive Mobile	1 50 a m	2 15 p m	.....
Arrive New Orleans	7 10 a m	7 00 p m	.....
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 45 a m	8 40 a m	.....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Arrive Selma	11 10 p m	12 05 p m	2 45 p m
" Akron	.....	.....	6 00 p m
" Meridian	.....	.....	11 00 p m
" Vicksburg	.....	.....	10 30 a m
" Shreveport	.....	.....	8 15 p m

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 Fast D'ily
Leave New Orleans	8 10 p m	6 05 a m	.....
" Mobile	1 00 a m	1 25 p m	.....
" Pensacola	5 15 a m	2 30 p m	.....
" Akron	.....	9 30 a m	6 45 a m
" Selma	.....	3 05 p m	9 45 a m
" Montgomery	7 40 a m	12 00 p m	12 15 p m
" Columbus	8 20 a m	.....	1 20 p m
" Opelika	9 46 a m	2 45 a m	2 50 p m
" West Point	10 31 a m	3 43 a m	3 04 p m
" LaGrange	10 59 a m	4 49 a m	3 25 p m
" Newnan	12 00 n'n	5 40 a m	4 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	1 20 p m	7 20 a m	5 45 p m

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.

Train 56 runs solid daily from Atlanta to Columbus.

Train 57 runs solid daily from Columbus to Atlanta.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent. JOHN A. GEE, Passenger Agent.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R.

Time Table No. 4.

Goes into effect Sunday, March 4th, 1888, at 5:50 o'clock a. m.

For the use and information of employes only, and the company reserves the right to vary time of its trains at pleasure. Trains run on Central (90th Meridian) Standard Time. Clocks at Passenger Depot and at E. T. shops will be regarded as standard time. Conductors and engineers will compare daily.

If you don't understand the rules, ask for information.

Read Down			Read Up.
Trains South.	STATIONS.		Trains North.
No. 1.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 4.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
.....	3 50	Lv. ... ATLANTA .... Ar.	8 30	
5 00	4 05	Lv. E. T. V. & G. Ry Jct. Ar.	8 20	5 20
		Lv. University Pl'ce F. Ar.		
		Lv. ..... Roseland F.... Ar.		
5 25	4 30	Lv. ..... Haperville ... Ar.	8 00	5 15
6 00	4 50	Lv. McCULLOUGHS Ar.	7 40	4 53
			7 30	
		Lv. ..... Selma F.....		
		Lv. ..... Davis		
		Lv. ..... Gilbert's F.....		
7 00	5 20	Lv. FAYETTEVILLE...	7 00	4 15
		Lv. ..... Nash's F.....		
7 30	5 50	Lv. ..... Wools y's.....	6 30	
	6 12	Lv. Flint River S'ng. Ar.	6 20	3 40
8 15	7 00	Ar. ..... Camp Siding.....	5 50	3 00
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

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Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad at Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

HE FINDS HIS CHILD.

A Woman Leaves Her Husband and Two Children

And Joins a Preacher Who Leaves His Wife and Five Children—The Wife and Husband in Atlanta.

A handsome, stylish woman with an abundance of auburn hair, large, brown eyes, a well rounded figure and an easy, graceful carriage was a guest at a private boardinghouse on Pryor street last night.

Just outside the door a policeman sat throughout the night.

The woman was Mrs. Jennie France, of Moorehead, Miss., and in her detention by the police there is a sensational story in which she, her husband and a minister are the leading characters. The woman's husband is a locomotive engineer and for years lived at corehead. In the same town there was a preacher name John Tinsdale, and between the two families there was a strong friendship. A few years ago, however, the Rev. Mr. Tinsdale moved to Lake Pippin, in Wisconsin, where he preached until last fall. Some time in October or November he carried his family, consisting of his wife and five children, back to Moorehead. Mrs. Tinsdale was nearly dead with the consumption, and, among those who were most attentive to the dying lady was Mrs. France. Her visits were frequent and were a source of great pleasure to the consumptive.

In November last Mrs. France informed her husband that she would like to visit some relatives living in the southern portion of the state. Mr. France was always kind to his family and granted his wife's request. Finally, the day for the departure from home arrived, and, accompanied by her daughter, a child of eight years, she boarded the train, leaving behind her two sons, one eleven and the other six, to comfort her husband during her absence. A few days after Mrs. France went away Tinsdale, the preacher, had a call which took him away from home. He bade his dying wife and five children goodbye and left, promising to return in a few days. The time for his return came but he failed to arrive. However, nothing strange was thought of it until the few days became a few weeks and no message came from him. This produced an alarm among his friends and in his family and started inquiries about him.

During the time Tinsdale's family was anxious about him Mr. France was awaiting a letter from his wife, who had left him to visit her relatives, but the letter never came, and finally becoming uneasy, he wrote to the relatives to ascertain the cause of her silence. To the letter he received an answer informing him that his wife had long ago started home. In some way the absence of the minister and the engineer's wife began to be talked of in common, and then the town gossips recalled several things indicating a fondness of the one for the other. At first the husband could not believe the story. His wife had always been devoted to him and his children, and for years they had been happy together. Finally, the truth forced itself upon him and he decided to recover his daughter. He opened correspondence with the Hazen Detective agency in Cincinnati, and a few weeks ago was informed that his wife and child and Tinsdale were near Tallapoosa, Ala. Mr. France has accumulated property, and with a liberal supply of money in his pockets started for the south. He reached Tallapoosa Sunday, but in a short time ascertained that the parties for whom he was searching had just left the place. In Tallapoosa Mr. France was informed that his wife had been introduced as Tinsdale's wife, and that his little girl was supposed to be their child. They had been in Tallapoosa for two or three months, and had been teaching school near there. Tinsdale had preached some, and had made quite a favorable impression as also had the woman.

On Saturday, however, they all left the place.

Mr. France soon found sufficient clue to induce him to think that Tinsdale and his wife had separated, and that he had come to Atlanta. He went before a justice of the peace, and swore out a warrant for her, and with a bailiff started for Atlanta. He reached the city Tuesday afternoon, and at once called on Chief Connolly. The chief heard the engineer's story, and then turned the matter over to Chief of Detectives Buchanan. That night Detective Buchanan wrote a decoy letter, addressing it to Mrs. Jennie Tinsdale, and when the general delivery at the postoffice opened yesterday morning Detective Reeves was there to watch. During the morning the woman came in and asked for mail. The delivery clerk, in obedience to instructions, withheld the decoy letter, and as the woman walked out Reeves followed her. Soon after she left the postoffice she came upon the bailiff, who, not understanding the situation, called Policeman Taylor, and showing him the Tallapoosa warrant, had her arrested. She was conducted to police headquarters and subsequently taken to a private boarding house and kept under guard.

Mr. France says that he will not take the woman back with him and wants only his child. He does not even care to talk to her. Mrs. France asserts that she does not know where Tinsdale is. She says she does not want to go home any more and is willing to give up the child and sign away what property she has if her husband will only leave her alone and take care of the children. Just what the result will be cannot yet be told.

Since Tinsdale left his home his wife has died.

IMMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.

An Organized Effort to Turn the Tide Toward the Southern States.

How to turn the time of immigration southward is a problem which is now engaging the attention of the brainest men of the United States. Many of them have studied this subject recently as they never studied it before. And they who have investigated it express amazement that so momentous a question should have been permitted to remain unsolved so long. The more they study the subject the more they are surprised. They cannot understand why the south, with her untold advantages of soil and climate, should have attracted so few of the countless thousands of the immigrants who have within the past decade come to this country from foreign shores. They find it inexplicable that settlers should have preferred the bleak, inhospitable northwest to the genial sunny south. Many prominent men of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are showing a deep interest in the question of southern immigration, and there is to be an important organized movement at no distant day.

A prominent citizen of Iowa, sojourning in Atlanta, was talking about this question yesterday. He said: "What a glorious climate you have here! It is delightful. I have always been impressed with the beauties and advantages of the sunny south, but never before have I so fully appreciated them. Here you have the most highly-favored region on the globe. The climate is balmy and the land is fertile. Contrast these characteristics of the south with the marked features of the north. What does the comparison disclose? In my own state everything is frozen up. The mills are idle because ice clogs the wheels. The ground is frozen many feet. Nobody thinks of agriculture. It is so bitter cold that to keep warm requires a large expenditure of fuel. To exist there is expensive. Many of the most frugal and far-seeing farmers are no better off now than they were five years ago. Mortgages hang over two-thirds of their homesteads. Had these settlers located anywhere in the south—in Georgia, for instance—they would have amassed riches; that is, if they had been as industrious here as they have been there. The truth of the matter is it was a serious mistake for immigrants to go to the northwest when they might have come to the south. They are just realizing their mistake. Many of them would gladly come now, only that it is impossible because they cannot get rid of their land. Who wants to live in a country where you must freeze for seven or eight months in the year? I am convinced that hereafter very few people will go to the dreary regions of the west and northwest to settle. I am certain that the greatness of the south lies in the immigration which will pour in from this time forward. If the public men of the south will organize and lend their efforts toward inducing immigration this way, you will see such an influx of settlers as will astonish you."

The Hon. John D. Kelley, of New York, a brother of Father Keiley, of Atlanta, is earnestly enlisted in the work. He is a man of great influence and unbounded energy. Recently he has been conferring with prominent southerners who reside in New York, and they have given him assurance of hearty co-operation. In a letter to a gentleman of Atlanta he says:

For the purpose of devising some general plans for attracting immigrants to the southern states that may command the approval and support of those states as well as of the transportation companies operated therein, it is proposed to hold a meeting at the Hot Springs, N. C., on the 11th of April prox., to which the several governors, commissioners of immigration, presidents and other representatives of the transportation companies, and other prominent citizens of the state have been invited, also the leading prelate, including his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, who heartily approves the object and has signified his intention of being present.

The meeting will be under the anspices of Messrs. George E. Scott, president Richmond and Danville railroad system; John H. Inman, director in Richmond and Danville, Louisville and Nashville and Central railroad of Georgia; Colonel Norton, president Louisville and Nashville railroad; John M. Robinson, president Old Dominion Steamship company and Seaboard railroad company; General Samuel Thomas, president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and many other prominent railway officials.

A special car will leave Atlanta Monday, April 9th, to accommodate Governor Gordon, Father Keiley and other specially invited guests.

It is likely that this meeting will be largely attended, for its projectors say they have the promises of many distinguished men, of various parts of the union, to be present. This is regarded as the most important and significant movement that has been made in favor of southern immigration.

THAT COMMUTATION.

Something About the Macon Evening News' Article on Gordon and Gustin.

The Macon Evening News has an article on "Gordon and Gustin—is it a clash of authority?"

One paragraph reads:

"The situation cannot be rightfully termed a clash of authority between Governor Gordon and Judge Gustin, yet, at the same time, it may be considered an interference by the executive with the process of Bibb superior court, and is calculated to throw a damper over Judge Gustin, in future, in imposing sentences for this kind of offending against the law. The governor's action may be considered as establishing a precedent for Judge Gustin to follow in fining for the offense of gaming, i. e.—a sentence of $50, $25 on each in Belmont. If this is the amount the governor desires to be imposed, it will certainly be highly pleasing to the gamblers."

In another paragraph these words are found:

"Judge Gustin says the executive papers are faulty, in that the governor's orders recites that Mr. Beasley 'was at the October term, 1887, of Bibb superior court, convicted of gaming, and sentenced to pay a fine of four hundred dollars ($400), whereas, the conviction was at the November term, and there was no fine of $400, but three times amounting to that sum, and thus really the order is illegal. But, of course, Judge Gustin proposes taking no other steps in the matter, and will not proceed to have the defect recelled, as the papers are addressed to the sheriff and not to him."

The executive order under which the fine was commuted, is directed to the sheriff of Bibb county and recites the fact of Beasley's conviction of gaming and fine of $400. It further recites that "whereas, a petition has been filed in this department, signed by a number of the officials of Bibb county, prominent citizens and reptpsentatives in the legislature of said county, stating that the said Beasley is a very poor man, with a number of children and females entirely dependent upon him, that he cannot pay said fine, and that his incarceration would be a very severe punishment upon a number of innocent and deserving persons, as well as upon him, and asking a commutation of said fine; and, whereas, the said Beasley has filed with said petition his declaration that he never will violate the law against gaming again, it is ordered that the sentence imposed upon the said Beasley be and it is hereby commuted to a fine of hundred dollars and costs of said suit, and that he be discharged from custody when he shall have paid said fine and said costs."

The petition asking for the commutation of Beasley's sentences was signed by a number of the best citizens of Bibb county. Hon. W. H. Felton, Hon. W. A. Huff, both members of the legislature, C. M. Wylie, chief of police, and others are among the signers. Mr. Wylie writes the governor that the commuting of the fine will make a good citizen of Beasley, and that he has promised to give up gambling and go to work.

Mr. Huff writes the governor that Beasley has two widowed sisters with several children each, and three motherless children dependent on him, and that Beasley will have to go to jail if the fine is not cut down, and that all these dependent people would be compelled to go to the poor house.

Judge Nisbet says: "That order could not properly have been addressed to any officer except the sheriff. Bibb superior court has heretofore been held in October, but the last legislature changed the time of holding it to November."

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons, the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least—the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, indorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.

SHE IS FREE.

Governor Gordon Pardons a Negro Woman Wrongfully Convicted.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 14, 1888.—To the sheriff of Troup county: Whereas, Van Henry, a negro woman, was convicted at the July term, 1887, of the county court of Troup county of larceny and sentenced to pay a fine, and

Whereas, The judge who tried the case, the solicitor who prosecuted the case, the present judge of said court, and a great many of the county officials and other citizens of said county have petitioned for her pardon on the ground that she is an innocent woman, convicted by the evidence of a witness who perjured himself, it is

Ordered, that the said Van Henry, he or she, is hereby pardoned of the offense of which she was convicted, and that she be forthwith discharged.

Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this the day and year first above written.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

JAMES T. NISBET, Sec'y Ex. Dept.

Emergencies arise. For a class of such Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the means to employ.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear for the Spring of 1888

Is a most comprehensive and beautiful book of 80 quarto pages, 10x13½ inches, with over 800 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies' and children's dress, with descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, coiffures, millinery, etc. Just what every lady, milliner, dressmaker and merchant want to know about the fashions for the ensuing season.

The first eight pages are each composed of full length figures, of fashionable costumes, of the very latest designs. There are also many more large illustrations than formerly throughout the book. Price 25c; 5c extra by mail.

JOHN M. MILLER, 31 Marietta street.

sun tu thu

Hygeia Tobacco for sale by Beermann & Silverman.

EAST POINT PROPERTY FOR SALE,

At Auction Before the Courthouse in Atlanta at 11 O'clock Tuesday, April 3d.

Three lovely one acre lots, covered with beautiful oak trees. These lots are situated between the church and academy, and are convenient to the railroads, post office and stores.

Being Methodist church property, we hope to see the good Methodists of Atlanta vie with each other, in making it bring a good price.

Proceeds of sale will be applied to building parsonage for the East Point circuit.

For particulars apply to S. N. Connally, 24½ Whitehall street, or to Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

Mr. Chaney will give three lectures in the Church of Our Father on the besetting sins of American civilization and their cure, viewed in the light of Jesus' temptation and victory. These services and lectures will be held on successive Thursday evenings, beginning tonight at 7:30. They are free to all

Hygeia Tobacco for sale by Beermann & Silverman.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

Happenings of a Day in the Departments of State and Government.

NEWS WAS NOT very lively at the capitol and customhouse yesterday.

A commission was issued yesterday by the governor to Mr. R. M. Young as ordinary of Troup county, in place of Mr. William C. Yancey, resigned.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER James Hook will deliver an address on education to the people of Washington county at Sandersville on Friday, the 16th of this month. He will discuss the best modes of giving education to both races.

IN THE COMPTROLLER general's office yesterday the following items were recorded: General taxes—Lumpkin county, $244.15; Ware county, $588.71; Randolph county, $125; Columbia county, $5.85; (final settlement). Insurance agents' taxes, $20.

MR. GODFREY JAEGER, the revenue agent, reached the city yesterday from his headquarters in Washington, and is making a general examination of the records in the office of Mr. Crenshaw, collector of internal revenue. He will be in the city two or three days.

Collector Crenshaw has received a book giving a complete list of the collectors of internal revenue who have been appointed by President Cleveland. Mr. Crenshaw was the first appointee to the position of collector under the new administration, and is, therefore, the oldest collector.

DEPUTY MCDONALD BROUGHT down Bud and Jack Taylor from Habersham county yesterday. They are charged with violation of the internal revenue laws, and will have a hearing before Commissioner Will Haight today.

The County Courthouse.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Judge Marshall J. Clarke presiding, the case of Cook vs. Miles was resumed. It occupied the court until the hour for adjournment. It will be concluded about noon today.

IN THE CITY COURT, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, the case of Norrman vs. Richards was resumed. It was pending when the court adjourned.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court by Mr. John Tye in behalf of Dutto Thomasso. The suit is for $10,000 damages for personal injury received by the complainant. In the complaint it is alleged that the plaintiff, who is an employe of the Atlanta glass works, was riding on the platform of a car on the line of the Metropolitan street railway. The car was so crowded that he was compelled to ride outside. In turning a curve the car pitched him out into a ditch, and as it passed scraped him severely. His shoulder was broken and he received other hurts. This charges the Metropolitan street railway with criminal carelessness.

MESSRS. HOKE & BURTON SMITH yesterday began a suit by attachment against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. The 21st of last November W. T. Chaffin was killed at Decatur, Ala., whilst discharging his duties as an employe of the company. The suit is instituted in behalf of his son, J. L. Chaffin. Yesterday morning Sheriff Perkerson was given the papers, and he made a levy upon eighteen cars belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. The cars will be released as soon as the requisite bond is given.

ORDINARY CALHOUN PASSED the following orders yesterday:

An order requiring Lethea A. Reed, executrix of John M. C. Reed, to execute titles to certain land to Hester A. Lawrence.

Exemption was granted to Rosa Thomas.

The Federal Court.

In the United States circuit court yesterday, Judge Newman, presiding, Doyle Phillips and George Boggs were convicted of working in a distillery in Habersham county and sentenced to two months imprisonment each.

Judge Pardee is expected to be here next Monday to preside in the circuit court. The Kinnebrew habeas corpus case will probably be taken up first.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures effected.

W. R. JONES & CO.
PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS

Plain and ornamental roofing done in the be manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialt Address, Box 318, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd stree Jan15—d3m 7p

Tea and Coffee.

Our thirty cents Roasted Coffee is perfectly delightful. Try it. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 75 Whitehall street. 4t

MANY LIVES SAVED

By people calling at our Bar to drink good whisky. B. & B., 46 Marietta.

FISH!

Large arrivals of fresh stock this week, Send in your orders. H. F. Emery.

K. P. B. P.
KUHNS'
Permanent Bromide Portraits, life size, finest made, easy terms, prices cheap.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

We are Shipping
BABY CARRIAGES!
all over Georgia, because our prices suit the people. Elegant assortment and new arrivals weekly.
H. NUNNALLY, 36 Whitehall
un bev ots 7p

Another Big Sensation!

Is the fine quality and low prices of tobacco and cigars sold by Harralson Bros. & Co., 25 Alabama street. R. J. R., Maid of Athens, Peerless, Man's Pride, and many of the leading brands of tobacco: Rabbit Foot, Three Kings, and other celebrated brands of cigars. 7p un nun

For Sale for Cash.

We have a limited amount of high grade Ammoniated Fertilizers for sale for spot cash; also a few tons of Animal Bone Meal, the best fertilizer in the world for grapes, fruit trees of all kinds, flowers and grasses, in fact good for everything, and enriching the land after making the crop besides. Pure Ground Animal Bone is the base of our fertilizers, hence they are much more valuable in the soil than ordinary fertilizers made from phosphate rock, as the insoluble phosphoric acid becomes soluble and therefore available in the soil, and permanently enriches the land, while the soluble is taken up the first year as plant food. Also a few tons of pure Ground Animal Bone, dissolved with sulphuric acid.

PENDLETON GUANO CO.,
Rooms 50 and 51 Gate City Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
mch15—1w 7p un harlsp bros

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MY SPRING SAMPLES
—FOR—
SUITS TO MEASURE
ARE NOW READY.

Call and examine and leave order.
I am selling Fall Goods at greatly reduced prices.

GEO. MUSE,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, Specialty.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.
The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best $5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a
J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

HAVE YOU READ
MISTER POTTER, OF TEXAS?

Well, if you have not, get a copy today. Price only 50 cents; for sale at
THORNTON'S BOOK STORE.

Telephone 236, and we will send you a copy. This book is decidedly the "hit" of this year. We also have the following books, all of which are new:
"MR. BARNES, OF NEW YORK," paper edition, 50 cents.
"MARVIL," the Duchess' last, 25 cents.
"A LIFE INTEREST," Mrs. Alexander.
"A STORMY WEDDING," by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. Paper 25 cents.
"ONLY A GOVERNESS," is the title of "ROSA N. ARY," just out, in paper 25 cents.
"PARADISE," is a new one just out, by Lloyd S. Bryan. This, like Mr. Potter, is having a large sale, and is very popular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING NOVELTIES

In Richly Mounted Silver Handle

PARASOLS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

JEWELERS.

top 1st col 8p

IMPORTANT to SMOKERS of FINE CIGARS

BEERMANN & SILVERMAN,

To make room for our importation of thirty thousand Cigars direct from Cuba, we offer our entire stock, consisting of over fifty thousand fine Key West Cigars, all noted brands, at cost. Our space is small and our room valuable. We will sell for 5½ cents a clear Havana Cigar, usually sold for 10 cts. Our entire stock positively at cost. Beermann & Silverman.

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 14, 9 P. M.
Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Mobile	30.26	54	46	N	6	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.26	50	22	N	6	.60	Clear.
New Orleans	30.22	56	44	E	Light	.0	Clear.
Galveston	0 24	60	50	S	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.30	54	...	NE	10	.60	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.29	56	3	NE	6	.00	Clear.
Corpus Corisii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brownsville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rio Grande	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m	30.14	36	19	NW	19	.00	Clear.
2 p. m	30.17	56	18	NW	18	.00	Clear.
9 p. m	30.22	42	25	N	8	.00	Clear.

Maximum thermometer ..... .49
Minimum Thermometer ..... .30
Total rainfall ..... .00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates precipitation inappreciable.
*Indicates trace of rainfall.

PILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DISeases treated by a painless process. No loss of time from business. No knife, ligature or caustic. A RADICAL CURE guaranteed in every case treated. Reference given.

DR. E. G. JACKSON,
Office 42½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

un wet 1r

UNDERTAKER.

No. 62 South Pryor street. On call day or night.

Telephone 780. 1y FRANK X. BLILEY.

MEETINGS.

Notice to Lumbermen.

There will be a meeting of the Yellow Pine Lumber association at the Exchange hotel, Montgomery, Ala., March 20th, 10 o'clock a. m. The association cordially invites the attendance of every lumberman in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, whether member of the association or not.

There will be an election of officers at that time.
mar 15 16 W. W. WADSWORTH, President.

Mothers' Meeting To-Day.

By special request of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. C. Theyes will today, at 3 p. m., in the pastor's study of the First Baptist church, conduct a Mothers' Meeting, in the interests of "The White Shield." Important announcements as to the week of prayer. Residents and strangers cordially invited to unite with us in this and all other meetings.

MRS. E. C. WITTER, President.
Miss M. H. STOKES, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge No. 216, F. & A. M., will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock for usual business and work in the degrees. All Master Masons are cordially invited. By order of

FULTON COLVILLE, W. M.
OTTO SPAHR, Sec'y.

The W. C. T. U. of the second ward will hold their regular weekly meeting today (Thursday) at 3 p. m. in the sunday school room of Trinity church. All ladies interested in temperance are requested to attend. A nice lot of temperance literature for distribution.

MRS. N. A. MCLENDON, President.
MRS. MILLER, Secretary.

Notice of Postponement.

The address which was announced for Hon. E. S. Brown for this (Thursday) evening will be postponed till a later day, of which ample notice will be given. KENNESAW COUNCIL, A. L. of H.

LARGEST STOCK LOWEST PRICES

WATCHES

MOST IMPROVED TIME PIECES.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

47 Whitehall St.

Bankrupt Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in front of Opera House,

SATURDAY, MARCH 17,

the following property to wit:
One fine 4-horse coach new. Cost $700.00. This is the famous Kimball picnic wagon.
Six fine Buggies, nearly new, in good condition.
Four sets Buggy Harness.
One set Double Harness.
One Top Baggage Wagon, nearly new, cost $250.00.
Two Basket Phaetons.
One Village Cart, nearly new.
The furniture of five rooms, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Chairs, etc.
The above articles must and will be sold.
A bargain awaits every one attending sale.
Sale positive.

1w Sp A. J. HAYGOOD, Auctioneer.

Cook's genuine Bock Beer—no artificial coloring—no humbug, at Weinmeister's.

Stamps of all denominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m. tf

GOSSIP OF THE RAIL.

Two Important Orders Passed by the Railroad Commission.

Several Points of Interest Picked Up Among the Railroad Boys and the Exchanges—Railroad Notes.

The railroad commission issued the following circulars yesterday, each of which will explain itself:

CIRCULAR 106.

Upon application and for the convenience of certain roads the date for the enforcement of circular order 103, known as "penny circular," is hereby extended so as to go into effect on or before the first day of June, 1888. By order of the board.

CAMPBELL WALLACE,
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. Chairman.

CIRCULAR 107.

Substitute for rule No. 6 of the passenger rule.

The following has been adopted by the railroad commission as a substitute to rule No. 6 of the "rules governing transportation of passengers," taking effect March 20th, 1888: The commission will consider applications for an advance or reduction in the standard tariff for the transportation of passengers, but no change in rates shall be of effect, or put in force until ratified by the commission and published in the newspapers of this state as required by law in section six of the act approved October 11th, 1879: provided that this rule shall not be construed as placing any restriction on the privilege of railroad companies to make special rates on excursion trains, or to issue what are called "commutation tickets," provided no unjust discrimination is practiced. By order of the board.

CAMPBELL WALLACE,
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. Chairman.

The first circular was issued upon application of the East Tennessee, and several other of the more important roads of the state, the officers of which stated that while they were perfectly willing to comply with the requirements of the commission about the "penny," that it would be impossible for them to rearrange their rates by the first of May. They asked a month's extention of time, in order to get ready, which is granted by the commission. However, the circular does not prevent any road from beginning at once, the use of the penny in making the exact change in passenger fares. Many of the railroads of the state have already arranged their rates, according to the recent "penny circular," and will begin making the exact change on the first of May, and probably some of them before that time. The circular only grants the extention to those railroads which cannot be ready with their new rates by the first of May.

The second circular which changes rule No. 6, of the rules governing the transportation of passengers, will prevent any railroad from making any reduction in rates unless authorized by the commission, except for excursion or commutation tickets.

Little Talk About a Big Strike.

Happy Tom McGill, the agent at St. Louis, of the Georgia Central, was shaking hands with his many friends in Atlanta yesterday. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION asked him some questions about the big strike.

"Well, the Burlington and Quincy is running trains—getting along as well as could be expected under all the circumstances. But of course the business of the road has fallen off terribly."

"About the freight?"

"I heard that the road lost about two million dollars the first week from the falling away of freight. I just heard that much estimated to have been lost. Of course I don't know."

"What about the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific handling this freight?"

"As I understand it, Mr. St. John, the head of that line, declines to handle the freight simply on the ground that it went to do the Burlington and Quincy no good, because the moment he touched it, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific engineers would step down and out."

"What do you understand to be the position of the Burlington and Quincy?"

"Why, simply this: Mr. H. B. Stone, the head of that line, claims that the road cannot recede from its position, because it stands on principle; and I understand the position of the grievance committee of the brotherhood to be that the organization of their order depends upon whipping this fight."

"But," continued Mr. McGill, "you ought to go to Chicago just to see how the people are divided on this great strike. It is impossible to tell in the immense division of public sentiment, which side is right."

The Western Boys.

The general freight agents of the western and northwestern railways met at Chicago for the purpose of arranging an agreement to formulate a notice restoring freight rates through their territory to the tariffs in effect prior to the beginning of the rate war. All the lines were represented except the Burlington, which still declines to consent to any advance. Resolutions were adopted that lines represented should at once issue a circular giving notice of the advance to take effect March 26th.

The Chicago-Kansas City lines have not yet taken any steps in this direction, except the Chicago and Alton, which has agreed to restore the rates, providing all the lines in the southwest, with the exception of the Burlington, take the same action. The other lines have been requested to co-operate, but have not yet replied.

The managers of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic have given out that they will not become members of the Northwestern Freight association unless they are allowed the privilege of making a lower rate on through freight than the lines via Chicago. As the other lines are not disposed to grant this, the managers are persuaded that the formation of an organization is to be an exceedingly difficult task.

Ups and Downs.

The following is a comparative statement of estimated gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville:

For first week of March, 1888	$280,585
Corresponding week of last year	303,375
Decrease	$ 22,790
July 1, 1887, to latest date	$11,478,666
Corresponding period of last year	10,350,548
Increase	$ 1,128,118

East Alabama and Cincinnati Railroad.

ANNISTON, Ala., March 14.—[Special.]—One of the party of surveyors on the extension of the East Alabama and Cincinnati railroad from Roanoke to this city, was here yesterday, and reports that his party are rapidly coming this way with the line. It is confidently believed that trains will be running over this road to Anniston before the end of the present year. The distance is not much over forty miles. This is by far the best road for the model city on account of the timber and mineral along the route. The prospects of the early completion of this important road is all the talk here now.

Only Two Million.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has decided to expend $2,000,000 for new rolling stock, to meet the demands for its increasing business. Contracts have just been awarded for the construction of 3,000 gondola cars of twenty-five tons capacity each, to be used for transporting coal on the lines east of Pittsburgh. In addition to this arrangements have been made to add twenty-five locomotives to the company's equipment by next summer. This new rolling stock is supplementary to the order for 2,000 box freight cars, to be used on western lines, which was placed last week. Other cars are to be built as fast as necessity demands.

Another Meeting.

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship association met yesterday at 9 o'clock, and were in session several hours.

It was ascertained that a committee composed of Messrs. Crosby, Hand and Woodson, from the chamber of commerce, appeared before the rate committee, and made strong arguments against the discrimination against Atlanta by the railroads. The committee is understood to have made strong points in favor of rebilling.

Attention, Strikers.

Mr. John Jones, once of the New York Central railroad, has been engaged by a railroad company in China for the past three years, and his mission is to hire 500 engineers, firemen and brakemen, to run trains on the American system in China. It is said the engineers will be paid $270 monthly, firemen $125 and brakemen $125. All those engaged will have to sign an agreement to remain five years with the company.

Personal Mention.

Captain I. Y. Sage, of the Georgia Pacific, left for Birmingham yesterday.

Vice-President Bryan, of the Georgia Pacific, will reach the city tonight with a special party.

Mr. Billy Reynolds, of the Queen and Crescent, has gone down the Georgia railroad on business.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Colonel Tom Magill, of the Central of Georgia, was here yesterday from his headquarters at Chicago.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. R. A. Williams, southeastern traveling passenger agent of the Memphis and Little Rock and Arkansas, Texas and California Short-Line, and publisher of the "New Western Railway Guide," is in the city from Atlanta, Ga.

If you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

THE THEATER.

Mehitabel Cartright	Miss Lottie Church
Sample Switchell	Walter Fletcher
Joe Morgan	George B. Berrell
Simon Slade	L. W. Nelson
Mr. Romaine	Charles Drake
Harvey Green	Frank DeVernon
Willie Hammond	George Scott
Frank Slade	Sam T. Shaw
Mrs. Morgan	Millie Mayborn
Little Mary Morgan	Little Gertie Butler

The old-time favorite, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," was presented by the Lottie Church company last night to a good house. At the matinee performance the company repeated its success in "Unknown."

Everybody knows "Ten Nights in a Barroom," so nothing need be said of the play. The performance last night was quite good, the various members of the company appearing to good advantage.

Miss Church was, of course, the popular favorite. She is a good little actress, and her Mahitabel Cartright was on a par with her other work. Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Drake, Mr. Berrell, Mr. Scott, Mr. DeVernon, Miss Mayborn, and, in short, all the members of the company were good.

TONIGHT.

Tonight the Lottie Church company will present "The Dark Side of New York." Tomorrow night "Leah, the Forsaken," will be presented.

A Night Off.

Mr. Patterson, the advance agent of the "A Night Off" company, which will be at DeGive's opera house Monday and Tuesday of next week, was in the city yesterday. The company has had a most successful season, being everywhere highly praised by the people and the press. "A Night Off" is one of Daly's exquisite comedies. The performance will doubtless be one of the best of the season.

The Sale of Jefferson Tickets.

This morning will begin, at Miller's book store, under the opera house, the sale of seats for the unique performance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson next Thursday, March 22d. The grand actor will appear in his famous role of "Rip Van Winkle." Both the artist and the play are so well known that there seems to be no need of saying anything more than to record the event of the sale so as to place every one on notice. Jefferson will doubtless be greeted by an immense audience and the "early birds" will have the choice of seats.

If Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

THE CHISHOLM CHILD.

Ordinary Calhoun Decides Who Shall be Her Guardian.

Yesterday morning Ordinary Calhoun rendered his decision in the case of Elizabeth Chisholm, for whose guardianship Miss Spullock, her aunt on her mother's side, and Camelia V. Goodwin, her aunt on her father's side, made claim.

Before announcing his decision Ordinary Calhoun made a few remarks. He reviewed the evidence and commented briefly upon the salient points of the case. He complimented all parties concerned, the claimants as well as the lawyers, upon the good feeling displayed. He said that he had never seen more decorous proceedings in any case. There was an absence of bitterness, and not one harsh word had been spoken. He expressed the desire that the lawyers on both sides would consent to take the case out of court and not require him to decide the question of guardianship. He brought the fact to the attention of the claimants and their lawyers that the girl will be fourteen years old in less than a month. So soon as she reaches that age she may select her own guardian. In view of this fact, he trusted that all parties concerned would consent to allow the case to rest until the girl reaches her fourteenth year.

Colonel Albert Cox, attorney for Miss Spullock, said, so far as he was concerned, he objected to this delay, and would insist upon a decision.

Ordinary Calhoun thereupon decided that the child should be given into the keeping of Cornelia V. Goodwin, who was duly appointed her guardian.

If you have not tried Salvation Oil you should do so and you will be greatly surprised.

DON'T

Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SUB-ROSA.

These days when so many pious and good men have their reputation attacked, and are accused of such hideous things. Everyone should be careful to go to bed early, and keep good company and be certain to smoke no other cigar but the celebrated "Yellow Label."

For finest Cabinet Photos, go to Kuhns', 33½ Whitehall street. Two medals received at Piedmont Exposition.

Special Notice to Ladies,

who wear crape. Our process of dying and refinishing makes crape proof against water and dampness. SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE,
24 Walton street.

Cook's genuine Bock Beer—no artificial coloring—no humbug, at Weinmeister's.

HYGEIA TOBACCO.

—Manufactured by—

Thomas C. Williams & Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Guaranteed to prevent heartburn, nervousness and malaria. For testimonials and prices, address Frank E. Block, and Harralson Bros. & Co., Atlanta, Ga. febl9-d2m-sp

Cook's genuine Bock Beer—no artificial coloring—no humbug, at Weinmeister's.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS
5 or Sp fol and n r m last p wk.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON

REAL ESTATE.

Persons wishing to invest in real estate in Atlanta will find it to their interest to call and see our list at our office in James bank.

We have improved and unimproved property in large or small quantities in the most desirable portion of the city, to suit all classes.

We can place any quantity of money for parties wishing to lend, on the best security in the city or county.

We have a splendid residence lot on West Peach tree near the Hilimonument, which we can sell a a bargain.

We have several small residence lots near Peach tree street, at prices which place them in the reach of all.

We have a nine room house on street car line, Jackson street, which we will sell for $4,000 well worth $5,000.

Call and see us, we know we can suit you either should you desire to rent or purchase.

Place all bargains you have for sale, or houses you have for rent in our hands and we feel confident you will be pleased with the results.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON,
Office in James bank.

THOMSON'S

CELEBRATED

GLOVE-FITTING

CORSETS

Never have been equaled to present make.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Three Lengths. Twelve Grades. Highest Awards Granted.

THE BEST GOODS and CHEAPEST for QUALITY FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Thomson, Langdon & Co.

NEW YORK,
Sole Manufacturers.

marll su tu th nrm last page.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent.

I have property of every class for sale.

I also have some little demand for every class of property.

I invite parties who wish to sell or buy to come in and let me know your wants. I have every facility and a complete corps of assistants, and am always ready to transact real estate business.

I have two beautiful, well shaded, West Peachtree street lots.

4 vacant residence lots on Peachtree.

4 very best vacant lots on Jackson street, near Houston street.

3 vacant lots on Boulevard.

3 vacant lots on Decatur street.

5 pretty residence lots on Pryor street.

5 vacant lots on Smith and McDaniel streets.

4 vacant lots on Walker street.

Several well located vacant lots in third ward, on long time and small payments.

12 splendid vacant lots on Georgia avenue.

Residences and vacant lots in every ward in the city at from $100 to $30,000.

2 splendid brick residences in center of city, on south side.

4 cottages, near First Methodist church.

3 nice 4-room houses on Davis street.

4 nice 4-room houses on W. Fair street.

I also have property in West End, Edgewood Kirkwood, Decatur, and in the country. Come and see me. G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House,
8p Wall street.

P. J. KENNY. H. WERNER

KENNY & WERNER

NO. 40 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Agents for PICKWICK CLUB and J. W. HARPER WHISKIES and BUDWEISER BOTTLED BEER.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers

Telephone No. 160. - - - Goods Delivered.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to dec30—dtf 8thp un u o rob

OFFICES FOR RENT.

TRADERS BANK BUILDING.

OFFICES AND BUSINESS ROOMS, SUITABLE for physicians, lawyers, brokers, etc., can now be secured in the Traders Bank building, on Decatur street, opposite Kimball house. These offices will be ready for occupancy May 1st, and are fitted with every modern convenience and appointments—elevator, gas, electric lights, etc. A few offices can be finished at an earlier date if necessary. Desk room can be had in a large room on second floor at a low rental. For terms apply to

E. F. GOULD, Kimball House,
tf Sp or at building.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Advance Styles in Spring Piece Goods!

Our Tailoring Department booming with the

Choicest Fabrics of the Season's Production!

This stock embraces all the leading varieties of Worsteds, Cheviots and Cloths, in the most carefully selected patterns, and well merit your early inspection.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

COTTON, WOOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY AND TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, HOSE PACKING, ETC., PORTABLE FORGERS, PRESSURE BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS, WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

We are the only house in Atlanta that carry wire rope in stock, for general hoisting purposes, transmission of power and guy ropes.

Send for Prices and Discounts.

22 S. BROAD STREET.

Sp un Hirsch

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

SCIPLE SONS

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.

LIME, CEMENTS, —PLASTER PARIS,— —DRAIN PIPE,— -SEWER PIPE,- -FIRE BRICK, -FIRE CLAY,- —PLASTER'S HAIR,— —MARBLE DUST,— —SHOP COAL,— GRATE COAL.

LOYD ST. NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE — LOYD ST. NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE — ATLANTA, GA.

LAGER BEER.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, Pres't. JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice Pres
JNO. GOETZ, Jr., sec'y. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Sup

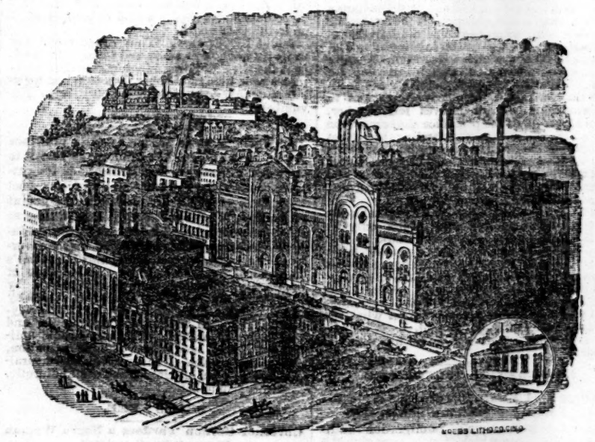
The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CAPACITY 350,000 BARRELS YEARLY.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF—

LAGER BEER.



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THE A

VOL. XIX.

HORRIBLE DETAILS

Of Suffering During the Recent Storm.

SNOW DRIFTS TWENTY FEET DEEP

Passengers on Stalled Trains Starving and Freezing—Several Railroad Accidents, With Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The weather this morning is again warm and bright. The prospect is that there will be much thawing. Great banks of dirty snow are piled on either side of Broadway and all other avenues and streets. Gangs of men are still hard at work shoveling and carting, but their task is a stupendous one. Railroads leading into the city are all moving, and business men in New Jersey, Long Island and the upper part of the state reached New York this morning for the first time since Saturday. Some of the surface cars are running.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Almost all New Jersey towns within fifteen miles of New York now have some sort of railroad communication with this city. This morning thousands of business men made their first appearance since Saturday. Over 1,100 were snowed in at Roseville, on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, and hundreds were compelled to stay in the cars over twenty-four hours, although their homes were within four miles. The cold was intense and food scanty, but no lives were lost at that point. The food supply is running very short in these Jersey towns, and but little fresh meat and no milk, eggs or vegetables can be obtained at any price. The chances of getting relief from New York are small, as the supply here is decidedly short. The first mail from Philadelphia and Baltimore since Monday morning came in this forenoon.

BUILDING HUGE BONFIRES.

The Erie road was the first to get a train in. At 6 o'clock this morning the Chicago express, which has been snowed in since Monday, at Monroe, came in. The passengers are all well. Business has once more been seriously attempted, but the difficulties are still great. The cross streets are still blocked with huge drifts of snow, and the street cleaning department has not yet turned its attention to them. An attempt is being made to melt the snow by lighting great bonfires, but the effect is not perceptible. The sun is shining brightly and slush is deep in many places.

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The block between this city and New York, on the New York division of the Pennsylvania road, was opened this morning. A train consisting of an engine and six mail cars which left here yesterday, arrived at Jersey City at 7 o'clock this morning and the mail matter was immediately sent across the ferry to the metropolis. This is the first train which has reached New York from here since Monday morning and the Pennsylvania officials claim the credit of taking into the metropolis the first mail matter from the south and west since the great block. Three train loads of belated passengers, which arrived here from the south and west during the past few days were sent on to New York this morning.

Up to noon, however, no trains for local travelers had been sent out on the New York division, though officials expect to be able to start several during the afternoon, and believe that by evening there will be a very general resumption of traffic between the two cities. From Jersey City three through trains were started west this morning—the Chicago limited, Boston connection and Florida special. The road is well opened and those trains will no doubt make rapid progress toward their respective destinations. The tracks of the company on the main lines west and southward and on suburban branches are in good condition and trains are being moved with something like regularity.

THE PROSTRATED TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph situation does not seem to have improved very greatly since last night. The extreme eastern portion of the state is still shut off from Philadelphia, but the territory in the neighborhood of Harrisburg is being rapidly opened. Facilities to Pittsburg are meagre and the wires are heavily crowded, though business is being transmitted with reasonable promptitude.

In the direction of New York everything is down, and telegraph communication with that city is not expected until tomorrow morning. Prostrated poles are scattered along the various routes, and large gaps in the wires abound everywhere. The Western Union company has a heavy force of linemen working towards New Brunswick, N. J., where they expect to meet a like party who are working from Jersey City.

The only telegraphic communication this city has with the east and south is through Pittsburg. Wires to Lewes, Del., are still down and no further particulars regarding the reported disasters at Delaware Breakwater have been received. Ice and snow on the streets and sidewalks here is rapidly disappearing today under the effects of the warm sun and business is once more moving and assuming its normal condition.

ONLY THE CHIMNEYS VISIBLE.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The first through train from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania reached here this morning. It carried only thirty pounds of mail matter from Philadelphia and not a pound from New York. Another train is expected this evening from New York, but railroad officials can give no definite information. Passengers who had been on the delayed trains tell of the sufferings of the passengers. At points between Harrisburg and Philadelphia the snow had drifted to the depth of fifty feet. Many houses were completely covered, and the only signs of habitation was smoke curling from the chimneys. In many places the occupants of houses had not even attempted to dig their way out. There are about 125 tons of mail matter due in this city from the east, and the postmaster is taking all possible measures with the limited capacity at his command to handle in promptly when it arrives. The weather is bright and moderating.

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

It is impossible at this writing to estimate the loss of life. A great many people are missing and the snow will have to be cleared away before all the missing ones can be accounted for. Almost hourly reports are coming in from the surrounding country of fatalities resulting from the storm. It is feared that over twenty lives have been lost in Essex county, N. J., alone. A list of fourteen dead from the cold is published—thirteen in New Jersey in the vicinity of New York, and one on Staten Island. Five Jerseymen are missing. These reports will have to be taken with allowance, as some of these reported dead and missing may turn up from their shelter.

BOUNDARIES OF THE BLIZZARD.

Reports at the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company this afternoon state that the late blizzard was comparatively of a local character. It did not extend further south than Alexandria, Va., west farther than Pittsburg and Buffalo, north farther than Saratoga, east farther than Boston. Boston can only be reached by one wire by way of Albany, and points in the west by way of Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Buffalo. It is expected that everything will be in good shape by tomorrow. Great difficulties are met with in transporting linemen by rail to points where lines are to be repaired. This difficulty will, it is expected, end tomorrow.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—The terrible snowstorm which struck this city and vicinity on Sunday night is unprecedented for the damage done and serious annoyance caused. The city was completely isolated from the outside world for two days. Not a word could be received nor sent over the telegraph wires, and railroad communication was entirely cut off. Business was suspended because the streets were impassable and none of the horse car lines were running. It was a strange experience for a city which has such admirable railroad facilities. The last train which started out of this city for New York on Monday